

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 24 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 41 2 p.m. 48
Humidity 41 44

January 24 1916. Temperature 5 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 58
Humidity 71 72

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.30

3131 日十二月二十年卯乙

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1916.

—香港正英法日月四月單一 COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE MONTENEGRIN "MYSTERY" EXPLAINED.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED WITH A VIEW TO FACILITATING RETREAT.

"Very Heavy Casualties" in Mesopotamia.

GERMAN AERIAL RAID ON KENTISH COAST.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

MONTENEGRIN'S RESISTANCE.

HOW GERMANY REGARDS THE MATTER.

January 22, 3.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the painfulness of the Montenegrin development for the Germans was evidenced by the remarks of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* yesterday afternoon. After lamenting that nothing was obtainable officially regarding the reports of the rupture in the peace negotiations, the journal says it refrains from comment on the matter, which, if true, will be an unpleasant surprise.

Subsequently, the Berlin papers were allowed to publish a semi-official statement which thus tries to save its face:—"The Montenegrin Government is experiencing much difficulty in disarming the Army, owing to the great distances, the bad roads and the lack of telephonic communication. Some portions of the Army and population have not yet clearly understood the necessity for capitulation."

The hollowness of Germany's starvation cry is exposed by an article in the *Koelner Zeitung* gloating over the starvation of the Montenegrins as "an effectual inducement to most warlike souls to incline their thoughts to peace."

THE "MYSTERY" EXPLAINED.

January 23, 3.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Home, the Montenegrin Premier, in a communiqué, explains the Montenegrin mystery. He says that the exchange of communications with the Austrian Army was initiated because it was necessary after the fall of Lovchen and Cetinje.

The negotiations for the suspension of hostilities had the sole object of giving time to assure the retreat of the Montenegrins, and also avoided other Montenegrin forces being impeded on the distant fronts, as well as giving time to the Serbians to reach Alessio and Durazzo.

Thus Austria was delayed at least a week. The Montenegrins under General Vukotic continue the struggle with the enemy with the object of joining the Serbian Army.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

January 23, 3.25 p.m.

The Montenegrin Queen and Princesses have arrived at Lyons. The Prefect of the Department of Rhone and General D'Amade welcomed them at the station.

THE GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED.

(Hearst's Telegram)

January 22.

The Montenegrin Government has been transferred to Lyons.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CETINJE.

FIRST ACT A GRIM ONE.

January 22, 3.40 a.m.

A telegram from Rome says the Americans have appointed the Bulgarian, M. Valsich, Governor of Cetinje. His first act was to erect a gallows in the town.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

NOTHING IMPORTANT OCCURRING.

January 23, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that there is nothing important to report.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

LUXURIES TO BE CUT DOWN.

January 23, 2.20 p.m.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that a sensational statement is expected to be made in Parliament to-morrow, when the question of Sweden's pulp prohibition will be raised.

The *Weekly Despatch* says that the Government has decided to take drastic steps as regards shipping. It may be safely said that there will be no imported luxuries whatsoever in a few weeks' time. Certain necessities will be admitted, for example bananas, but expensive imported fruits will be barred. Wasteful motoring everywhere has been stopped because of using up shipping which brings in petrol and rubber. Probably the importation of pulp and paper will be cut down forty per cent.

EAST COAST RAID.

GERMAN AEROPLANE'S VISIT.

January 23, 2.10 p.m.

The War Office announces that, taking advantage of the bright moonlight, a hostile aeroplane visited the East Coast of Kent at one o'clock in the morning and dropped nine bombs in rapid succession and then made off towards the sea.

There was no naval or military damage, but some damage to private property. Incendiary bombs caused fires, which were extinguished by two o'clock in the morning.

It is regretted that there were the following civilian casualties:—One man killed; two men, one woman and three children slightly injured.

AUSTRIAN AGE-LIMIT.

NOW RAISED TO FIFTY-FIVE.

January 23, 3.25 p.m.

The age-limit for military service in Austria has been raised to fifty-five.

AN UNEXPLAINED FIRE.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL RETURNS TO NEW YORK.

January 23, 3.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that another unexplained fire has caused the return of the Norwegian steamer Syng, which had a cargo of railway material for the Allies.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES.

January 23, 4.00 p.m.

General Sir Percy Lake reports that General Aylmer attacked the Turks at Esin on the 21st inst. There was fierce fighting throughout the day, with varying success. The weather was atrocious, pouring rain rendering the movement of the troops most difficult.

It was impossible to re-attack on the 22nd, owing to floods. General Aylmer has taken up a position 1,300 yards from the enemy's trenches.

Incessant rain continues. The casualties on both sides are very heavy, but as yet there are no details.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

MORE SOLDIERS HONOURED.

January 23, 4.00 p.m.

The *Gazette* announces that Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following:—

Corporal Alfred Bart (1st Herefordshire), for removing the fuse from a bomb and thus saving his comrades, at Ginchy;

Corporal Alfred Drake (8th Rifles Brigade), who gave his life to save a wounded officer near Labrique;

Corporal Samuel Meekosha (6th West Yorks), for saving at least four lives by digging them out after they had been buried, while under shell fire on the Yser;

Private John Caffey (2nd Yorks and Lancs), for rescuing wounded while under fire at Labrique.

The award of seven Distinguished Service Orders, 34 Military Crosses and many Distinguished Conduct medals is also announced.

January 23, 6.30 p.m.

The *Gazette* announces that Distinguished Conduct medals have been awarded to a number of non-commissioned officers and men for conspicuous gallantry in Mesopotamia, especially at Kut-el-Amara on September 28, 1915. The recipients include:—Corporal J. McCombie (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) and Corporal S. Reed (Royal Garrison Artillery), both on the Indian Unattached List, and also Corporal T. Box and Private R. H. Purnell (2nd West Kents), for working machine-guns aboard the gunboat Comet.

NEW FRENCH MEDICAL TEST.

(Hearst's Telegram)

January 22.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted a Bill submitting to a new medical test those who are eligible for mobilisation in the old Colonies, but who have been exempted.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the *Extra*.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

THE DILUTION QUESTION.

January 23, 1.50 p.m.

Mr. Hon. H. L. Samuel referred to the application of the Military Compulsion Bill to miners and also explained the amendments for removing the possibility of industrial compulsion. One of the most important of the provisions of the Government's scheme in the dilation of labour was the wide extension of controlled establishments, the standardisation of wages, and also the utmost possible home production of munitions which would thus help British financial and shipping positions.

HOTEL METROPOLE COMMANDERED.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

It is announced that the Ministry of Munitions will take over the Hotel Metropole for administrative purposes.

MORE RUBBER SMUGGLING.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

The Swedish steamer Stockholm from New York, on being brought into Liverpool, was searched and most of the cargo discharged. This mostly consisted of foodstuffs, but the parcels post was exceedingly heavy and contained much rubber.

MONTENEGRIN.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Montenegrin General Martinovich has repulsed the Austrians at Barana. King Nicholas, in a proclamation, says:—"It is better to die than to accept the Austrian peace." Vienna newspapers are now declaring that peace negotiations will only begin when the Montenegrins have been disarmed, and that disarmament will take some time.

"SOMETHING HAS GONE WRONG."

January 22, 9.55 p.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that the German Press, in breaking gently the fact that Montenegro has not surrendered, says that something has gone wrong with the negotiations, and that it appears that the Montenegrin army has refused to give up its arms.

BOMBASTIC AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

January 23, 12.55 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, to-day's Austrian communiqué says that the disarming of Montenegro, which is a condition of future peace negotiations, is proceeding, and that Austro-German troops for this purpose have begun to march into Montenegro. Montenegrin soldiers meeting these, must surrender their arms; those doing so and not resisting will be allowed to remain in the villages. Resisters will be forcibly disarmed and made prisoners. This solution is based on military reasons, owing to the peculiarity of the country and its population.

CO-OPERATION OF ALLIES LOOKED FOR.

January 23, 1.40 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Brindisi the King of Montenegro and Prince Peter have arrived en route for Lyons. Prince Mirko and three Ministers remain in Montenegro. They request the army, which is commanded by General Vukotic, to continue fighting and to endeavour to rejoin the Serbians in Albania. They hope, with co-operation of the Allies, to defend Albania with a base at Skutari.

THE WOOD PULP QUESTION.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London declares that the prohibition of the export of wood pulp applies only to chemical and not to mechanical pulp, and that licences for the exportation of the former can be obtained. The newspapers are of opinion that this modification of the order is due to the threat of British reprisals. The incident is cited as another example of Britain's folly in depending upon foreign countries for important necessities which are producible within the Empire. The Imperial Institute dwells on the fact that paper-making materials could be supplied from many parts of the Empire, especially India, and it points out that in Central and Northern India, there are enormous forest-areas covered with waste grasses which yield pulp of a first class quality. In the Mysore district the forests already exploited would yield sixty thousand tons of grass a year for paper material purposes. Large tracts of bamboo are also available in Lower Burma and Southern India. Major General Scott, in a letter to the *Times* says that it is estimated that, in Burma alone, bamboo areas within economic range of river transport, could produce twelve million tons of pulp yearly.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Montenegrin Queen and Princesses have arrived at Lyons. A Paris communiqué says that there is nothing important to report.

The age-limit for military service in Austria has been raised to fifty-five.

General Aylmer has taken up a position 1,300 yards from the enemy's trenches.

The casualties on both sides in the fighting at Esin on the 21st inst. were very heavy.

A hostile aeroplane has visited the east coast of Kent, but no naval or military damage was done.

It is probable that the importation of pulp and paper into England will be cut down forty per cent.

The painfulness of the Montenegrin development for the Germans is evidenced by the remarks of the Berlin papers.

Wasteful motoring everywhere at home has been stopped because of using up shipping which brings in petrol and rubber.

The Montenegrins, under General Vukotic, continue the struggle with the enemy with the object of joining the Serbian Army.

The Austrians have appointed the Bulgarian, M. Vukotic, Governor of Cetinje. His first act was to erect a gallows in the town.

General Aylmer attacked the Turks at Esin on the 21st inst. There was fierce fighting throughout the day with varying success.

One man was killed and two men, one woman and three children slightly injured as a result of an aerial raid on the east coast of Kent.

Another unexplained fire has caused the return to New York of the Norwegian steamer Syng which had cargo of railway material for the Allies.

The Japanese Minister at Peking telegraphs that the establishment of a Monarchy in China has been indefinitely postponed owing to internal disturbances.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that a sensational statement is expected to be made in Parliament to-day, when the question of Sweden's pulp prohibition will be raised.

The immigration Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has agreed to a Bill restricting Japanese immigration strictly in accordance with the America-Japan Agreement.

A train was caught by an avalanche in the mountains 120 miles from Seattle, and two cars rolled down a gully three hundred feet deep. It is reported that fourteen are killed and many injured.

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Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Germany's Darkening Outlook.

Amsterdam reports have recently cast a ray of light on conditions in Germany. According to Herr Stresemann (National Liberal) the fact that England has been allowed to discuss the pros and cons of the situation is "due to a feeling of strength and greatness," and it would seem from the report of last week's debate in the Reichstag that the experiment is being tried in Germany. It is somewhat late in the day, for Herr Stresemann declares that Germany has been misled, that "we have been startled as if waking from a dream to find suddenly facing us nothing but hatred, envy and hostility. He admits that in many matters "things are bad with us" and that "England's blockade is effective in many respects."

Daily Press

Education in Hongkong.

The annual round of prize distributions is commencing in the Colony. His Excellency The Governor is to be present at Queen's College, two members of the Legislative Council will hand awards to successful scholars at other schools, and Bishop Pozzoni is to perform this pleasing ceremony at St. Joseph's College. The events serve to remind us that despite the extraordinary times in which we live, it is possible to continue many of our local activities as under the usual circumstances. It is probable that the number of boys fluctuates considerably from year to year, but there can be no doubt whatever that, on the whole, the Chinese appreciate more and more the facilities for education available in Hongkong. There are now five schools which, with a friendly rivalry, compete for examinations up to the standard of matriculation of the University. These are Queen's College, Ellis Kadocie School, St. Joseph's College, St. Stephen's College, and the Diocesan Boys' School. The first-named has been carried on by the Government for many years, and has established good traditions. Many of its old students have prospered, and their knowledge of the English language has been to a great extent, responsible for their success. It is also to be hoped that the lessons of discipline and concentration have been instrumental in aiding them to carry out their duties thoroughly.

China Mail

The Destruction of German's Trade.

Not the least important items of news telegraphed by Berlin during the past twenty-four hours are those which reveal the amount of attention which is being given in official quarters to the means of destroying the trade with Germany now and for evermore. In particular we would draw attention to the announcement made by Mr. Bonar Law that the resolution which was submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Hewins on the 11th inst., and a report of the debate on it, had been communicated to the Governments of the Dominions, and that the subject is receiving the earnest attention of the Imperial Government. The resolution moved by Mr. Hewins was to the effect that with the view of increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Imperial Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Dominions in order with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in the policy directed against the enemy.

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Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Trading with Canton Germans. At Manchester recently Mr. Tolson, of Tolson and Chisnall, shippers of Manchester, was fined \$100 for endeavouring to trade with German firms in Hongkong and Canton. A similar summons against Mr. Chisnall was dismissed.

Glasgow Trams. Glasgow Corporation Tramway receipts for the past six months totalled \$558,000, or almost \$40,000 more than in the corresponding six months last year. The passengers carried exceeded 177,500,000 an increase of nearly 13 millions. The remarkable traffic is largely due to munition work on Clydeside.

Altogether, Quite a Nice Man! Here is a brief "appreciation" of the German from an Irishman in the trenches who has had some opportunity of verifying his description:—"By evolution he is a degenerate; by breeding a brute; by instinct a bully; by nature a traitor; by profession a spy; by choice a cad; by accomplishment an assassin; by training a murderer."

Death of a well known Missions Etrangères Priest.

In the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd at Singapore on January 14 there was a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. G. Gex, who died at Saigon on the 5th instant, and whose connection with Singapore as Assistant Procurator of the Missions Etrangères in River Valley Road dates back to the eighties of last century.

Japanese Volunteers in Canada. The formation of a Volunteer Corps of Japanese naturalized in Canada has been sanctioned by the authorities of Volunteers in Canada. The Japanese Association at Vancouver has also published a circular recruiting Japanese Volunteers for Canada and the Chairman of the Japanese Association himself was the first to respond to the call.

"W. G's" Estate. Dr. William Gilbert Grace, the famous cricketer of Fairmount, Mertonham, Eltham, Kent, whose death took place on October 23 at the age of 87, has left estate of the value of £7,278, with net personalty £6,590. Probate of the will, made on a sixpenny form in his own handwriting, and dated November 24, 1910, is granted to Mrs. Agnes Nicholls Grace, of Fairmount, the widow, and Captain Charles Butler Grace, Kent, Fortress Engineers, son. Dr. Grace gave the whole of his property to his wife.

Fatal Accident to Mrs. Pease. London, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Pease, mother of Mr. Pike Pease, Assistant Postmaster-General, died shortly after 3 a.m. on Monday from injuries received in a street accident at Westminster on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Pease was going to the House of Commons on a visit to her son, and when crossing the street in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament was knocked down by a taxicab. Her injuries were so serious that she was taken to Westminster Hospital, where she died in the presence of Mr. Pike Pease.

Interned Conductor's Death. It is announced that the death has taken place in the German Hospital, Dalston, of Herr Gustave Wanda, who had been conductor at the Opera House in Vienna, at the Winter Gards, Berlin, and at one time was musical director at the Gaiety and Adelphi Theatres in London. He was about 40 years of age and is understood to have been of Austrian birth. After the outbreak of war he was interned at the Alexandra Palace camp. Some time ago he was taken ill and was removed to the hospital at Dalston. He had been in delicate health for some time past. Since his internment he had acted as conductor of the orchestra at the Alexandra Palace.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best. Tiffins and Dinners—a new menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each or 30 Meals for \$20.00 good for any meal or à la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Grind Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description.

Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 24, 1915.)

Astonishing Results of Inoculation.

Sir Frederick Treves, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, said that there had been only 212 cases

of typhoid in the British Expeditionary Forces since the war began, and of this number only eleven had been protected by inoculation. These recovered. Twenty-two of the others died. The sanitary arrangements in the present war were absolutely unprecedented and the results of inoculation were positively astonishing. The speech was made on the occasion of the presentation of medals and money to Fleet Surgeon Monday, and Colonel Horrock's (medical) for the efforts made in promoting the health of the respective services.

Fluctuating Infantry Struggles. During the night of the 19th the Germans succeeded in reoccupying part of trenches on the Nortre Dame de Lorette plateau, but a vigorous counter-attack compelled them to abandon this position. On the 20th a German Co. of Infantry were taken prisoners, with several non-commissioned officers. German communiques relating to the first part of this action does not mention the final failure. East of Reims the French destroyed the enemy's works and obliged the Germans to evacuate their trenches. The French also blew up an ammunition depot. They progressed up the North-East of Beausejour taking up three German outposts.

French artillery took a neat advance north of Massiges. The French carried 150 metres of German trenches in Apremont Forest, and took many prisoners. The Germans re-took in Lepitre Wood 20 metres of trenches in 500 metres lost previously. Infantry action proceeded on the whole of this position from the night of the 19th, in Thann sector, where the French progressed slowly on account of extremely difficult ground.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

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Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. New houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak. No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wan Chai. No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.

Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Furnished Suite on first level 3 rooms or separately, baths, verandas, electric light, Tennis. Apply L. A. "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehenge", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstair two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bath room.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to DAVID SASOON & CO. LTD.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

General Joffre's Notice clears up all the lies of German communiques, notably those alluding to French losses, which are really inferior to what the German official report declares. From November 15 we were continually progressing on all the front, save north-west of Soissons, where we retreated 1,800 metres. The German offensive is actually broken up, and their defensive will shortly be the same.

Airstrips Going South-East. Some Zeppelins number unknown, flashing search-lights, proceeded south-east from Cromer, where no bombs were dropped. The noise of the engines was first heard by coastguards, and then by the military patrols. Electric lights and gas were immediately extinguished.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 24, 1915.)

Astonishing Results of Inoculation.

Sir Frederick Treves, at a meeting

of the Society of Arts, said that there had been only 212 cases

of typhoid in the British Expeditionary Forces since the war began, and of this number only eleven had been protected by inoculation. These recovered. Twenty-two of the others died. The sanitary arrangements in the present war were absolutely unprecedented and the results of inoculation were positively astonishing. The speech was made on the occasion of the presentation of medals and money to Fleet Surgeon Monday, and Colonel Horrock's (medical) for the efforts made in promoting the health of the respective services.

Fluctuating Infantry Struggles.

During the night of the 19th the Germans succeeded in reoccupying part of trenches on the Nortre Dame de Lorette plateau,

but a vigorous counter-attack compelled them to abandon this position.

On the 20th a German Co. of Infantry were taken prisoners, with several non-commissioned officers.

German communiques relating to the first part of this action does not mention the final failure.

East of Reims the French destroyed the enemy's works and obliged the Germans to evacuate their trenches.

The French also blew up an ammunition depot.

They progressed up the North-East of Beausejour taking

up three German outposts.

French artillery took a neat

advance north of Massiges.

The French carried 150 metres of German trenches in Apremont

Forest, and took many prisoners.

The Germans re-took in Lepitre

Wood 20 metres of trenches in 500

metres lost previously.

Infantry action proceeded on the whole of this position from the night of the 19th, in Thann sector, where the French progressed slowly

on account of extremely difficult ground.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; late at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street, JAR-

APPLY PROPERTY OFFICE, JAR-

DINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Apply to REMO, c/o Hongkong "Telegraph."

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; late at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

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Correspondents are requested to observe rule which the requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

FIGG.—December 14, at Surbiton, Frederick G. Figg, late Director of Hongkong Observatory.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1916.

WAR'S EFFECT ON POLITICS.

As the war continues to progress, developments are constantly occurring at Home which show that there is a most healthy willingness on the part of all classes and political factions to yield ground on points concerning which, in times of peace, no one could imagine even a partial surrendering of beliefs held to be fundamental. The times are certainly causing a wholesale revision in the public's estimates of men and theories. New standards are being set up; old and cherished opinions are being deserted. In other words, compromise, on large and literal lines, is in the air. It is not that the abnormal conditions are causing chaos to take the place of definite, well-formulated opinion. Rather are the new developments a sharp reflection of the desire of men of all parties to adjust their views to the extent that they can meet on common ground, animated with the single aim of prosecuting the war to its final issue, and, at the same time, to lay the foundations for future progress when the struggle is ended. Here and there, of course, selfish interests and individuals are endeavouring to make capital out of the situation but these interests and individuals in no sense typify the general feeling which prevails.

When we call to mind some of the measures which have been put into operation, and others which are recommended, we cannot help reflecting on their slim chances of acceptance were we living in normal times. Enactments which touch the most controversial issues have been given general benediction. And the point to be borne in mind is that the compromise has by no means been all on one side. For example, we have, on the one hand, compulsory service, and, on the other, a bit of real Socialism in the State control of mines, factories, railways and (to a limited extent) shipping. Similarly, we find the State fixing maximum prices and standards of rent, as well as taxing profits, while the Trades Unions are agreeing (somewhat tardily, we admit) to the suspension of practices which hinder output. Then, too, points are being conceded to the advocates of Temperance, and, at the other end of the political ladder, we see the Tariff Reformers coming by their own. Already import duties are in force on certain articles with the dual purpose of limiting expenditure on luxuries and of producing revenue, and now we have the Board of Trade advocating a general tariff for the purpose of fostering industries for which Britain was largely dependent on Germany before the war. Simultaneously the Dumb Chamber of Commerce clamours for an export duty on jute, with rebates to Britain and her Allies.

Most of these measures have proceeded upon the principle which has attached itself to so much of our war legislation, of dealing with cases, so far as possible, upon their individual merits, quite apart from strictly party views. Since party ties no longer hold, progress is not obstructed by the fear of allegations of inconsistency. It will be argued, of course, that all these decisions are merely temporary and that they will not be binding after the war. That may be, in regard to some of them. But when the party truce is lifted we may expect to hear it argued that if these things are good in principle in times of stress, they must equally be so when other and less pressing conditions prevail. So it may safely be reckoned that influences now set in motion and principles now acknowledged will, in many instances, continue to operate in the days ahead. For in politics, as in other spheres of activity, things will never be quite the same after the war as they were before the struggle began.

Unauthorised Postmen.

Of late the postal authorities have instituted quite a number of prosecutions in cases where Chinese have been found to be infringing the law by bringing letters into the Colony for delivery here. No fewer than 77 letters were intercepted in this way in two cases dealt with at the Police Court on Saturday. The offenders in instances of this sort are up to all manner of devices to escape punishment. In one of the cases dealt with on Saturday it was proved that certain letters, though they bore no post-mark, were chopped with the words "Postage Paid," and we are glad to note that the deception practised proved a costly business to the unauthorised carrier who, in respect of the 17 letters concerning which he was charged, had to pay out at the rate of over two dollars per letter, the fine imposed being \$40. A few penalties of this order should have the effect of convincing the Chinese that it does not pay to endeavour to infringe regulations which are well known to be in force. It is a difficult matter to catch these folk, and no doubt quite a number of letters get through in this way, but the postal authorities are displaying a very commendable measure of scrupulosity in getting on the track of these people.

The Danger.

In the other case disposed of on Saturday a futile attempt was made to free the offenders from blame, it being argued that the letters could not be sent through the post as the senders did not know the addressee. The Postmaster-General quickly countered that stroke by stating that, as the firm name was given, the postal authorities would easily be able to find the addressee. He might have gone further and asked how, if the addressee were not known, the carrier would be able to deliver the letters. This practice of the unauthorised carrying of postal matter is decidedly serious just now.

Not only does it mean a loss of revenue to the Post Office, but it prevents a check being made on possibly dangerous correspondence in these times. At the same time the strictest regulations are in force to prevent this sort of thing, everybody entering or leaving the country being required to make a declaration that no letters are among his or her papers. The war conditions make that absolutely necessary.

An Unscrupulous Class.

For the same reason, a keen watch must be kept on correspondence here. The developments taking place in China at the moment constitute an additional cause why every precaution should be taken. One of the offenders in the cases dealt with on Saturday belonged to a class of men from whom trouble enough has originated in the past. We refer to the Chinese boarding-house runners. It has long since been established that these gentry often act as the intelligence officers of pirate gangs. If they will stoop to that kind of work there is nothing they will not do. They need to have the fact brought well home to them that they cannot be permitted at any time—and especially now—to constitute themselves postmen. In view of the seriousness of the matter, therefore, it is to be hoped that future offenders will be treated to even harsher punishment when they are caught. Imprisonment without the option of a fine would be only giving them just deserts.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Chinese yesterday reported to the Police that he had been stopped in Kowloon City Road by two men, one of whom seized him by the throat whilst the other extracted from a pocket in his waistcoat the sum of \$25. He shouted out that he was being robbed, and the men made off, but P.C. Doring was waiting for them a little further down the road, and one of them quickly found his way into his hands.

The delinquent was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning, charged with attempting highway robbery. Evidence by the complainant was given and the defendant was remanded.

DAY BY DAY

COMMONLY WE SAY A JUDGMENT FAILS UPON A MAN FOR SOMETHING IN HIM WE CANNOT ARISE—Seden.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 37°; dull.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 47°; dull.

The Mails.

Canadian Mail—Closes per a.s. Awa Maru at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

American and Siberian Mails—Close per a.s. Chiyu Maru at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail—Closes per a.s. Anhui at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

French Mail—Due per a.s. Andra Lebanon to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11. 3/8.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 11th anniversary of the great Moscow strike.

A Noisy Japanese.

A charge of being drunk and disorderly in Sampan Street was preferred against a Japanese named I. Oisubo, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland. Defendant admitted having been noisy, and his Worship inflicted a fine of three Yen, it being stated that defendant had 40 Yen in his possession.

Possession of Rifle Parts.

A Chinese, named Chun Tai, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, with having in his possession parts of a rifle in contravention of the Ordinances. Defendant said he did not know the address. The Postmaster-General quickly countered that stroke by stating that, as the firm name was given, the postal authorities would easily be able to find the addressee. He might have gone further and asked how, if the addresses were not known, the carrier would be able to deliver the letters. This practice of the unauthorised carrying of postal matter is decidedly serious just now.

Not only does it mean a loss of revenue to the Post Office, but it prevents a check being made on possibly dangerous correspondence in these times.

A Carpenter's Theft.

A Chinese carpenter employed at the Taikoo Dockers was charged before Mr. Hazeland at Police Court this morning, with stealing several pieces of munition metal, the property of the Government. Defendant, who said he had picked the metal up on the Praya, was sent to prison for two months, and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

A Useful Table.

A very useful comparative table showing the prices of local stocks on the last Friday of each month for 1911-1914 and the fluctuations during the year, with similar quotations for 1915 printed in distinctive ink, has been received from Messrs. Maxon and Taylor, of 5, Queen's Building. The table which is printed in good, clear type, and mounted on a strong millboard, should prove a valuable asset to all dealers in stocks, and a ready means of reference.

Formerly in Hongkong.

Lieutenant Commander E. C. Cookson and Surgeon D. Loughlin, who were mentioned in Saturday's telegram in connection with the gloriousfeat accomplished by the gunboat Comet, were both formerly in Hongkong, serving on the Clio. The former, who lost his life in the operations mentioned, won the V.C., while the latter was given the Distinguished Service Cross.

The Late Mr. Figg.

As will be seen from our obituary column, Mr. F. G. Figg, late Director of the Hongkong Observatory, passed away at Surbiton on December 14 last. The deceased gentleman succeeded Mr. W. Döberle in charge of the Observatory in 1907, and held the appointment until 1911, when he retired, being succeeded by Mr. T. F. Claxton, the present Director. He was 50 years of age and first came to the Colony in 1883, as First Assistant at the Observatory.

Wounded.

Brigadier-General Herbert Campbell Holman, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Indian Army, who has been wounded whilst serving in the North of France, acted as the British Military Attaché with the Russian Army in Manchuria in 1895. He was also in China in 1900-1, again receiving mention in despatches, the medal, and the D.S.O. During the present war he has been acting quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and has, for his services, been mentioned in despatches and given the C.M.G.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MONTENEGRO AND THE ENEMY.

Russian Successes Continue.

When torpedo-boats "in the middle of the Straits" contrive to raid the north-east of Asia Minor, one feels that it is almost time to revive the slogan—else to compliment our blue-jackets and marines.

That lady who is offering through the advertisement columns of a Shanghai paper, to give lessons in German, might stand a better chance of getting replies if she made it quite clear that she is a specialist in the dead languages.

That Bulgarian Grand Cross for Bravery must be worth getting, since it has been bestowed on the Kaiser. We wonder how many women and children have to be slaughtered before one is eligible.

Reuter mentions that Mr. Pease is not to have a seat in the Cabinet. It would seem that even London does not repose unbounded confidence in its postal authorities.

History re-written.—"It is true that David against Goliath or Jeanne d'Arc was not thought to be on the eligible list for the great deed accomplished." Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Mind Before Matter." Canon Green at St. Ann's," says a Manchester Guardian head line. It looks to us as though all the compliment goes to the padre and none to the congregation.

"Thief in Uniform," says the Sydney Evening News. The Crown Prince never was popular in Australia, and Sydney "sub" evidently don't go in for mining terms.

Last Wednesday was the 75th anniversary of the annexation of Hongkong. From there being a marked dearth of Union Jacks on that day we take it that the Colony refuses to rejoice in its existence till that petition for representative government is taken notice of. Meanwhile, how are the signatures going?

Mr. Ford said: "My last word is Boost, Boost Peace." This looks like one of those little utterances where, if you cut off the last word, you get at the truth.

We see from the amended Military Stores Exportation Ordinance for Hongkong that railway wagons and soft soap must not be sent out of the Colony. We don't know of anyone who has many of the former to spare, but we see no reason why Hongkong's abundant supply of the latter should be so jealously hoarded.

The Enemy's Helplessness.

And if Austria is unable to frighten Montenegro how much less is she likely to impress Russia? Her game, like Germany's, is very nearly played out, and the Austrian and German men and women in the street are becoming wise to that fact. Cynicism is now spread throughout Austria and Hungary by the increase of the age limit for military service, for the people fear that Austria's losses are greater than officially admitted." Judging from the remarkable statements contained in official Austrian and German communiques, we should say that these fears are remarkably well justified. Contact with Germany has taught Austria to have a little regard for the truth as her amiable neighbour. What wonder is it that the tone of the German press grows a little less jubilant each day? The helplessness of Austria, Turkey and Germany is being so thoroughly emphasised now, that before very long there will not be a single enemy subject who is not aware that the game is up, and that submission must be the order of the day.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Serious Affair in Gage Street.

Chang Chung-sing, a Chinese residing at 37, Gage Street, has reported to the Police that at his shop door last night he heard a knock, and someone from outside shouted his name. He instructed his maid-servant to open the door and, immediately she had done so, six men walked in, one of whom was armed with a revolver, whilst the others all had knives in their possession. He was told that he would be killed if he made a noise, and the man with the revolver struck him over the head with the butt.

The robbers then went to the safe and took therefrom \$794 and jewellery to the value of \$2,359. They also took away with them a promissory note which, together with some of the jewellery, was afterwards recovered. Two men have been arrested in connection with the affair.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

The following is the subscription list to date:

Total acknowledgement to the 8th January 1916, \$972.54 Since received—Per South China Morning Post collected on New Year's Day at the Police Recreation Club

Clowns Collection at the Civil Service Christmas Tree ... 6.31 Subscribed by the Royal Naval Club Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse ... 10.00 Mr. A. S. Sorensen ... 25.00

Collected at Quarry Bay on Christmas Eve (Carol Singing) and New Years Day by Masters, A. Morrison; A. Goad; W. Scott; D. Middleton; J. Gardner; and W. Polley. W. A. D. 77.70

Anonymous. To make good loss on Subsidiary Coins ... 6.00 List No. 40. 2.00

J. P. 2.00 Par Mr. H. A. Nisbet Ladies Bridge Book ... 19.30 Mr. F. Maitland ... 10.00

Per Hongkong Daily Press. From Mr. W. V. Pennell Collection and Gate Money at Football Matches at Happy Valley ... 62.90

Kowloon Cricket Club Surplus from Club's last Annual Christmas Draw ... 150.00

Per Hongkong Tramway Co. Collected in Boxes on Tram Cars from 1st to 15th January ... 28.55

Per Mr. Paul M. Hodges Proceeds of Sale of "Photographs of the Jolting Golf Course" 105.00

Bank Interest to 31st December 1915. ... 3.34

\$16,254.74 Expended to 8th January ... 9298.17

Lesson Subsidiary Coins 5.47 Consignment despatched on the 17th Jan. 200,000 Cigarettes ... 688.17

\$9,989.81 Balance in hand ... \$264.93

D. W. CHADDOCK, Chairman, Hongkong, January 22nd, 1916.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

TELEGRAMS.

FLOODS IN JAVA.

Houses Destroyed and Lives Lost.
Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".
London, Received January 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Batavia says that there have been disastrous floods throughout Jawa. Fifty-one houses have been destroyed. At Samarang four persons were killed, eight injured, and seven are missing. Landslides have interrupted the railway traffic.

AMERICAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

Train Caught by Avalanche.
London, Received January 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Seattle says:—A train was caught by an avalanche in the mountains one hundred and twenty miles from here. Two cars rolled down a gash three hundred feet deep. It is reported that fourteen are killed and many injured.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

American Restriction.
London, Received January 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Immigration Committee in the House of Representatives has agreed to a Bill restricting Japanese immigration strictly in accordance with the American-Japanese Agreement.

THE DUTCH FLOODS.

Church Yards Devastated.
London, Received January 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the situation at Purmeren is still most critical. The weather is stormy and there is no subsidence. The authorities have ordered the evacuation of the houses.

In Southern Foden the flood has devastated the church yards and the Holy Cross near Nieuwewaard, laying open graves.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

THE FUTURE OF THE FAR EAST.

London, Received January 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that Grand Duke Michaelovich has left Tokyo after a continuous round of entertainment, exchanging farewell visits with the Emperor, Prince Kurn and other Royalties, Count Okuma, and members of the Cabinet bade the Prince farewell at the station. He is now touring the interior accompanied by Baron Terauchi, Governor General of Korea, and the Russian Minister. He then stays at Seoul, where Baron Terauchi will elaborately entertain. The Japanese newspapers say that the visit has materially advanced the prestige of Russia among all classes. The frequency of Cabinet conferences, and the Foreign Minister's audiences with the Emperor during the stay aroused general speculation. Responsible newspapers state that a definite agreement as to the future of the Far East will shortly be announced.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

London, Received January 24.
Mr. Asquith received a deputation of the Miners' Federation and promised to consider increasing the old age pensions from 5/- to 7/6.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

London, Received January 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a telegram from Mukden reports that two divisions of Manchu troops are being sent to Yunnan. Prince Muabu is directing the revolution in Inner Mongolia and rebels, in three detachments of a thousand each are destroying Chinese villages en route.

WELL KNOWN NEWS-PAPER DYING.

London, Received January 24.
The Manchester Courier, established in 1825, announces its approaching suspension of publication owing to the dearth of paper.

FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD MATCHES.

H. K. F. C. v. Shropshires.

The first match in connection with the Hongkong Shield competition took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, both games being of an interesting and exciting character. Large crowds witnessed the fixtures, and it was evident that a great deal of interest is being manifested in the tournament.

Playing on the Club ground, the Hongkong Football Club were opposed to the Shropshires. The following were the teams:—

The Club:—J. Rodger; Black and McCubbin; W. H. Vivesh, T. B. Chassell and M. L. Ralton; N. L. Ralton, Walker, W. V. Pennell, Stewart and Stalker.

Shropshires:—Frithard; Jones and Brittle; Morris, J. Williams, and Parker; Brown, Davies, Stevenson, G. Williams and Peplow.

Mr. F. W. Wright acted as referee.

The opening play was of a very even character, the ball travelling quickly from one end of the field to the other, but early on the Shropshire forwards showed up well, their passing being much better than that of the Club, who, for the most part, were playing a scrambling type of game. Some promising movements on the part of the Club forwards were spoiled by trifades. The Shropshire defence backed up the efforts of the forwards, the backs never giving the Club forwards a really good opening. As the game progressed, the Club forwards seemed to recover themselves and Stalker, on the left, put in a good shot, having very hard luck in not scoring. Throughout the first half the Shropshires were playing superior football in practically every department of the game, but their shooting, when compared with the other play, was rather weak. Towards the end of the first half Pennell had the misfortune to injure his knee and had to leave the field. The interval arrived with no goals having been registered.

In the second half, the Club pulled themselves together very considerably, but naturally felt the loss of Pennell. The forwards were much better and the halves played a grand game, defeating many attempts on the part of the Shropshire forwards to break through. The backs were also noticeable for their sound kicking, when attacks developed into the danger-stage. Taking the second half as a whole the Club had rather the better of matters. The forwards tried several shots, but none gave the goalies any real trouble. Towards the end of the game the Club were awarded a free kick close in, but Stalker put the ball well over the bar. The game was an interesting one to watch and was well fought out. The final whistle sounded with no score having taken place.

Military v. Chinese.
This game, on the Naval ground, was full of interest and resulted in a victory for the soldiers by three clear goals, though it must not be assumed from this that they had matters all their own way.

The following were the teams:

Military:—Faulkner (88th Co. R.G.A.); Austin (88th Co. R.G.A.); and Lawrence (Staff and Deptt.); Wood (Staff and Deptt.); Edgeler (88th Co. R.G.A.); and Strange (Staff and Deptt.); Deesborough, Corbin, and Watson (88th Co. R.G.A.); Davies (Capt.) and Steele, R.G.A.

Chinese:—Lung Yuk Tong (C.); Fung Tai (C.); and Kwok Ping Kun (L.); Lung Tai Fong (L.); Cheung Wing Hon (L.); Vice-Capt. and Fan Fung (C.); Lung Wing Tsi (L.); Wong Pak Chang (L.); Lam Lo Fan (C.); A Kit Sang (C.); and Kwok Po Kan (L.). Reserve: Ip Kwei Sow (C.); and Chan Tang Hoi (L.) ["C" Confucian; "L" Lam Lung.]

Winning the toss, the Chinese put the soldiers to play against a very strong sun, but, in spite of this, the Military were the first to press, much better combination being shown by their forwards.

The visitors to their opponents' goal on the part of the Chinese were

spasmodic and never very dangerous. A corner was eventually forced by the Chinese, an interesting moment being seen in front of goal, but the custodian proved quite safe. Just afterwards the Chinese centre-forward broke through and looked like scoring, but Faulkner, running out, managed to punch away. Following an infringement on the part of the inside right of the Chinese team, the Military broke away and two good shots in quick succession came near to scoring. During a sharp attack by the Chinese, Lawrence headed behind and from the ensuing corner there were a few minutes interesting play in front of goal but nothing of note resulted. At the other end of the field, the Chinese custodian was deservedly applauded for a very fine save. From this up to the interval, play was very even, but there was one interesting moment when Faulkner fell down in saving, an open goal being left. Fortunately for the Military, Lawrence was able to get the ball away. There was no score at half-time.

Soon after the resumption, Davies put in a grand shot at close range which the goalies did well to save.

The Military kept up the pressure for a time, Davies being conspicuous for some fine work in front of goal, several of his shots narrowly missing. Attacking with vigour the Chinese forwards were seen in almost brilliant mood, Faulkner being lucky to scramble away the ball. Again taking the aggressive, the Military were rewarded, Corbin netting from a difficult angle. From this stage onwards, the soldiers had the better of matters and were continually on the attack. Davies distinguished himself by a grand shot which was only saved at the expense of a corner, which proved to be fruitless. Following a nice individual effort, Watson put the military further ahead, and before long a third goal was added. This was following a corner, E. gel taking a shot at goal, and, in endeavouring to clear, one of the defenders had the misfortune to put through his own goal. Thus it was that the Military ran out winners by three goals to nil.

SECOND DIVISION MATCHES.

Belchers v. Islamics.

Belchers played a most beautiful game in their match against the Islamics on the Naval ground on Saturday afternoon, their forward line showing some fine combination and their attacks being often dangerous. But many fine dashes were blocked by the Islamics' backs, who played up to their usual form. The Islamics took the opening and then managed to get the leather into Belchers' territory, only to have it sent back to their goal, where a fine struggle followed, in the course of which Belchers scored a point through a beautiful shot.

When the whistle for half time sounded, Belchers were leading by the only score. On resuming, Belchers again pressed and the Islamics were given little chance of approaching the soldiers' goal, which was defended most determinedly. The leather was always in the Islamics' territory, rarely finding its way to the Belchers' goal, and, before long, the soldiers were awarded another point, bringing them two up, which lead them maintained throughout the rest of the game.

Kowloon Dock Juniors v. 83rd Company R.G.A.

Played on the Club ground on Saturday afternoon, this match proved a win for the gunners by a large margin of four goals.

The Juniors played very sportingly, and more than once, they gave the gunners' goalies a very hard time.

Olly and Lam, for the Juniors, played very cleverly,

and made many good attempts,

which unfortunately failed to score.

Lam, in particular, was very dangerous and nearly scored

for the Juniors with a fine

opening, but his shot failed to

have any weight behind it, and

the leather was simply lodged in

to the goalies' hands. Another

attempt resulted in his finding

the net, only to learn from the

referee that he was off-side. The

gunners, too, played their part

and registered two goals in the

first half. In the second money,

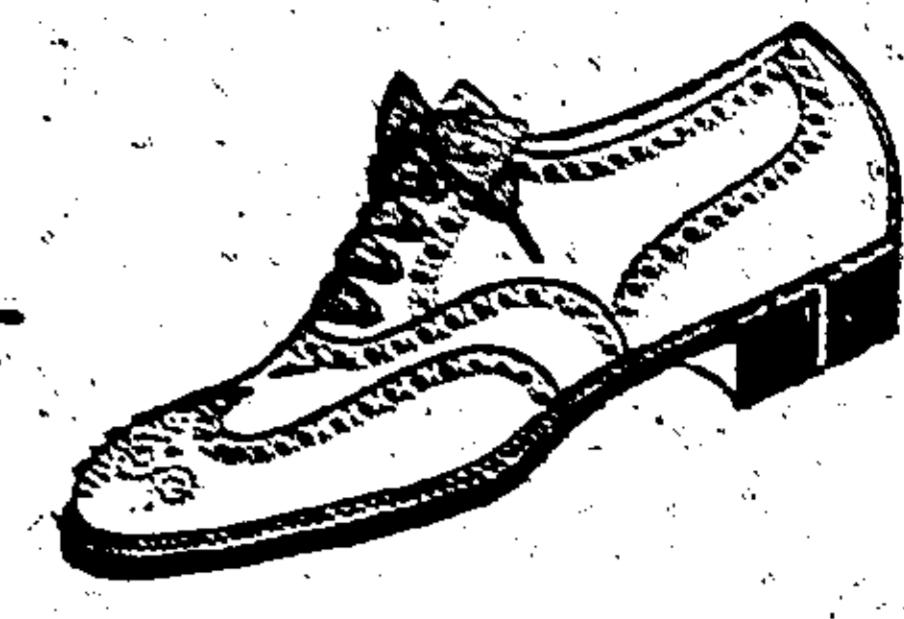
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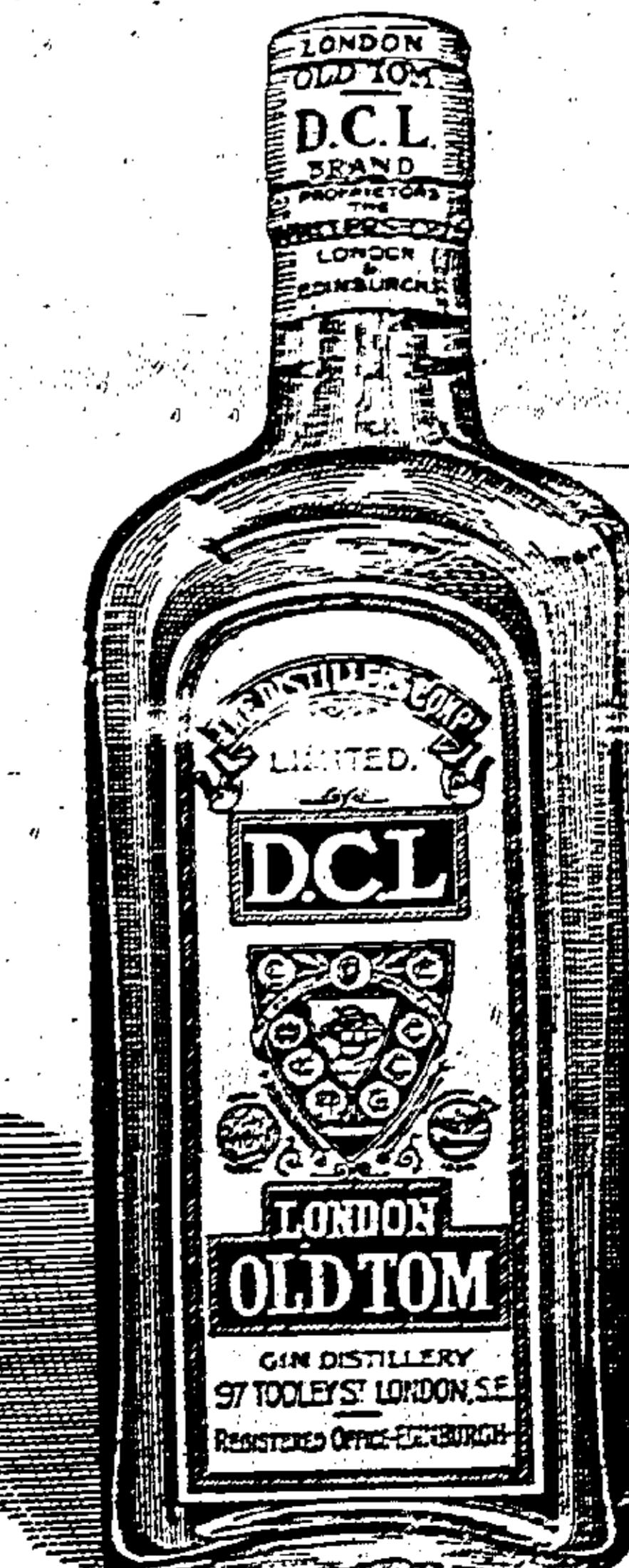
41307	TOO MUCH MUSTARD.	ONE OR TWO	PRINCE'S
45532	ON INTERNATIONAL RAG.	STEP	BAND
	HIGH JINKS.		
45531	PUPPCHEN.	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	
	Y COMO LE VA.	TANGO	
41458	I'LL HAVE TO GET OUT.	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	
	TRES CHIC.		
45541	HUNGARIAN RAG.	WALTZ	
	HEART O' MINE.		
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REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1920).

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By this steamer a four-weekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

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Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife	Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine Aisaku Maru Capt. Sato	THURS. 27th T. 21,000 (Jan. at noon) T. 16,000 (Feb. at noon)
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	Sawa Maru Capt. Inatsu Shidzuka Maru Capt. Tozawa	TUES. 28th T. 12,500 (Jan. at noon) WEDNES. 2nd T. 12,500 (Feb. at noon)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Tauranga, Townsville, Island and Brisbane	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	TUES. 15th T. 13,500 (Feb. at 11 a.m.) TUES. 14th T. 13,500 (Mar. at 4 p.m.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Satamoto	TUESDAY. T. 8,000 (1st Feb.)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Totomi Maru Capt. Tanaka	MONDAY. T. 6,000 (31st Jan.)
MOJI and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	SATURDAY. T. 10,000 (29th Jan.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	SATUR. 12th T. 13,500 (Feb. at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	About MON. T. 16,000 (14th Feb.)

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" 2nd Single " 400.	2nd Single " 360.
" " Return 605.	" " Return 550.
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To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.	" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16/-
To Yokohama, 1st Return £150. To Kobe 1st Return £135.	2nd " 90. 2nd " 83.
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TJIKKAMBANG " SHANGHAI 28th Jan. 1st Jan. BATAVIA

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LOG BOOK.

Increased Suez Canal dues.
As from April 1 next, the transit dues for loaded ships passing through the Suez Canal are to be raised from £f. 25c. to £f. 75c. per ton, and for ships in ballast from £f. 75c. to £f. 25c. per ton. The dues will thus be brought back to the rates in force before January 1, 1913.

Formerly Manager of the Hoboken Yard.

Mr. William George Morgan, who was the manager of the Hoboken Shipyard, near Antwerp, until the Germans occupied that city, has been appointed shipyard manager of the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Howdon-on-Tyne, in succession to Mr. Joseph S. Graham, deceased.

Boys for the Dockyards.

The Admiralty have decided that the age limits within which boys shall be admitted as candidates for training in His Majesty's dockyards as naval shipwrights are to be not less than 15 and not more than 16 years, the lower limit having previously been not less than 14 years. The change is to take effect in connexion with the examination to be held in 1917.

American Coalings Prosperity.

The enormous strides made by the American coal trade since the war and the insufficient supply of British tonnage have turned consumer's attention to oil. One result, says *Shipping and Shipping Record*, is that a prominent Welsh coal exporting firm has just lost one of its Argentine customers, they having contracted for oil instead of the customary yearly supply of 15,000 tons of Welsh coal.

American Battleship Building.

Washington, January 17.—The Oklahoma, America's second largest battleship, has completed her trials successfully, and will be placed into commission. The Pennsylvania, the 31,400 ton American super-dreadnought, which was launched last year at Philadelphia, will have her final trials in February. The Pennsylvania will be the most powerful ship in the American Navy, carrying twelve 14-inch guns. The Oklahoma has a displacement of 27,500 tons and carries ten 14-inch guns.

Shipping Legislation and Freight Coagitation.

It is not important at the present time under what flag the ships may sail that carry our products to foreign markets, says the *New York Maritime Register*. Owing to war conditions the supply of ships is sufficient to meet the demand of our export trade and the cut-back for a considerable increase in ocean tonnage in the near future is not encouraging. It is difficult to understand how legislation will be effective in adding to the amount of tonnage at present in service in order to relieve the congestion of freight at our sea ports. Subsidies to shipping or Government owned ships while it might to some extent increase the number of American vessels would only in fact be a matter of change of flag and would not increase the supply for the reason that there is no surplus tonnage to draw on and but few vessels under construction suited to the ocean carrying trade. The ships of neutral nations are all busily employed and the present high rates of freight make it worth while for their owners to keep them running as frequently and as rapidly as possible in order to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity the present situation affords for large earnings. Legislative enactments if wisely determined can do more than lay the foundation for the up-building of American shipping on a permanent basis. The claim that any special privilege regards subsidies or Government ownership and control of shipping would tend to the immediate relief of the congestion of export freight at the ports is deceptive. It would be a long time before vessel construction in this country would be able to meet the requirements of our export shipping and the purchase of foreign vessels could only be made at an exorbitant figure. The outlook for the immediate relief of the present freight congestion is not encouraging, whichever way it may be viewed.

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Steamships Captain Leaving
Haiching | W. C. Passmore | Tues. 25th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haihong | J. W. Evans | FRI. 28th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haimun | A. H. Stewart | MON. 31st Jan. at 2 p.m.

* For Amoy Passengers only.

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LOG BOOK.

New Export Rules for U.S.

A revision of the regulations relative to export procedure which go into effect on January 11, has been issued. These regulations require the shippers to furnish the collectors of customs with accurate data relative to their exports and in this manner it is hoped that the Federal Government will be able to gather more accurate statistics on the exports of the country. The revised regulations, it was announced, have been reprinted with an explanatory note and are being distributed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. While the regulations are enforced by the collectors of customs under the Treasury Department the information is gathered by the Department of Commerce. All shipments for export to sign countries or to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico will be affected by the new regulations. A short description of the revised regulations was issued by the Department of Commerce on November 22, as follows: Accuracy of statement and completeness of description in export statistics are the primary objects of the new procedure. Therefore the data received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have frequent checking in terms of accuracy by reason of the fact that interior shippers concur in the agents at the seaports for export goods unaccompanied by adequate descriptions for use in making export declarations. The new regulations seek to remedy this defect. "The importance of detailed and accurate returns as a basis for the statistical information published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is apparent when it is realized that the export trade of the country now exceeds \$3,000,000,000 annually and is rapidly increasing. With practically all commodities participating in that growth, interest in commercial procedure is widespread and to meet the demand for authoritative instructions regarding the new requirements in export trade, the main features of Treasury decision No. 33708 containing the regulations on that subject have been summarized as follows: 1. A simplified form of shipper's export declaration has been prescribed, alike for exports by rail and by vessel. It is also drawn up as to prevent the disclosure of the value of goods to persons outside the customs service. The duplicate to be handed over to the shipper's agent at the seaport or to the common carrier as proof of compliance with customs requirements will contain no statement of value. 2. The oath to shipper's declarations for export by water may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths and not as heretofore exclusively before the Collector of Customs at that port of exportation. This will facilitate the preparation of export declaration by the original shipper instead of by his agent at the sea-port, who is less cognizant of the character and value of the merchandise and the country of final destination. Manufacturers themselves are urged to make out the export declarations, wherever practicable, to assist in which work the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce cheerfully supplies to those interested Schedule B containing the official classification of all merchandise entering export trade. 3. The requirements on the part of common carriers have been somewhat simplified, and hereafter copies of the waybills will be accepted from the railroad companies in lieu of car manifests. In vessel manifests a notation that the values are as stated on the shipper's declarations will be accepted in lieu of a detailed statement of the value of each shipment. 4. On and after January 1, 1916, the legal requirement that goods shall not pass out of the jurisdiction of the United States until shipper's declarations are presented in due form will be strictly enforced. Exception will be made only when the carrier gives bond to produce, within 15 days, export declarations (originals or duplicates) for all shipments.

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SHANGHAI	Wingchang	Tues., 25th Jan. at 8 light	
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 26th Jan. at noon	
SPORE	Pang & Calcutta	Chunsang	Wed., 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW	Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 27th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SPORE	Pang & Calcutta	Onsang	Sat., 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sun., 30th Jan. at 8 light	
KOBE & MOJI	Laisang	Sun., 30th Jan. at 8 p.m.	
SPORE	Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues., 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th Feb. at 3 p.m.	

Return Tours to Japan.
The steamers "Kutusang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
London & Marseilles via Ports	Suwa Maru	N. Y. K.	27. Jan.
London via Ports	Kashmir	P. & O.	28. Jan.
Marseilles via S. G. & Ports	Portos	P. Thomas	29. Jan.
London via Ports	Nelore	P. & O.	5. Feb.
Genoa	Genlogau	J. C. J. L.	9. Feb.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Atutsu Maru	N. Y. K.	10. Feb.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	15. Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25. Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	28. Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2. Feb.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	S. N. K. Maru	N. Y. K.	2. Feb.
San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3. Feb.
San Francisco	Tjitsondari	J. C. J. L.	11. Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	2. Feb.
San Fco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15. Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	16. Feb.
San Fco via Shai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	29. Feb.
New York via Cape	Egremont	C. D. & Co.	Feb.
San Fco via Shai & Japan etc.	Dairei M.	T. K. K.	3. Mar.
San Fco via Shai & Japan etc.	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10. Mar.
San Francisco	Kaimeon	J. C. J. L.	13. Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14. Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23. Mar.
Vancouver	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	3. Apr.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	11. Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14. Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	28. Jan.
Australian Ports via Timor	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31. Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15. Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	28. Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14. Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15. Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire	G. L. Co.	8. Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Japan	D. S. Co.	25. Jan.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	25. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	25. Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamung	B. & S.	25. Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	R. L. L.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	25. Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	26. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre I.	M. M.	26. Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26. Jan.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	27. Jan.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	27. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	28. Jan.
Haiphong	Saukiang	B. & S.	28. Jan.
Singapore & Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	29. Jan.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	29. Jan.
Kobe and Moji	Laishang	J. M. Co.	30. Jan.
Batavia	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	31. Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1. Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1. Feb.
Kobe	Tilatjap	J. C. J. L.	1. Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinibus	B. & S.	1. Feb.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	3. Feb.
Belawan, Deli (Medan) via S' tow	Van S.	J. C. J. L.	6. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	12. Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15. Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	20. Feb.
Singapore, Amoy and Swatow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	23. Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiojun M.	D. & Co.	11. Mar.
Java	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	13. Mar.
Ja	Karimoon	J. C. J. L.	13. Mar.

C P RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.</

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1916

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE MONARCHY.

Indefinitely Postponed.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph," London, Received January 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, the Japanese Minister at Peking telegraphs that the establishment of a Monarchy in China has been indefinitely postponed owing to internal disturbances.

The officials of the Chinese Provinces have been notified of this decision.

The Situation.

Later. Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that apart from the disturbances in Kwangtung, mainly due to bandits, the Southern Provinces appear peaceful.

Reports from Yunnan indicate that the unseasiness of the rebels is increasing owing to lack of support.

The situation at Keichow appears serious. The Civil Governor is stated to be leaving the Province and has been cashiered because he asked for leave of absence.

The Likin and Salt offices in some districts have refused Bank of China notes.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NORWAY.

London, Received January 24. Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that a fire has destroyed 140 houses at Molde. Incendiarism is suspected. King Haakon has gone to the town.

HONGKONG'S NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Tsun Nin-chau Admitted. Before the Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Tsun Nin-chau was admitted to practise as a barrister in Hongkong.

Mr. Tsun Nin-chau who was born in the Colony, is the son of Mr. Chen Sin-ki, of 12, Po Hing Fong. After studying law at Hongkong, he went to England in 1911, being admitted to the Middle Temple on January 11, 1912. He was called to the Bar on November 17, 1914, and returned to the Colony in December.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, in presenting Mr. Tsun, said that Mr. Tsun was educated at St. Stephen's College, Hongkong, and Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree with honours in 1915. (Mr. Kemp) thought that his Lordship would find all the papers in order. He proposed that Mr. Tsun be admitted to practice in this Court.

His Lordship said that the papers were all in order and he was glad to hear from Mr. Kemp that Mr. Tsun had had a brilliant University record. He was very glad to welcome, as a member of the Bar of this Colony, the son of a gentleman who was so well known and so highly respected, and he could only hope that Mr. Tsun would worthily follow in the footsteps of his respected father. He was pleased to enrol Mr. Tsun as a member of the Bar.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong from the Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. on Saturday. "Cyclone or typhoon E of northern Mindanao, moving W. or W. N. W."

The telegram quoted below was received at 12 p.m. to day:—Cyclone or typhoon E of Mindanao, almost stationary.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual prize distribution in connection with St. Paul's College took place on Saturday evening, and was attended with every success. There was a large attendance of pupils and friends and it was clearly demonstrated that the College is in a flourishing state at the present time. The first part of the evening was occupied by the giving of a most enjoyable programme by the pupils. The grounds of the College were most prettily decorated with flags and fairy lights, a picturesque effect being therewith. The programme consisted of a Chinese play, hand-bell selections and several musical items, all of which were given in excellent style. Those responsible for the training of the scholars deserve praise for the high standard of merit displayed.

At the distribution, which followed, the chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria (Mr. Lander), and among those also present were R.A.-Admiral Anstruther, who distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, the Misses Lander, Mrs. R. H. Anstruther, Rev. A. D. Stewart (Vice Warden), Miss Stewart, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Rev. N. Mackenzie, Mr. G. E. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Too and Miss Pitta.

The annual report of the College, which was read by the Vice Warden, (Rev. A. D. Stewart, M.A.), was as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—During a year when all the world has been seized with a spirit of unrest, we have pursued our even way within the walls of this school, little touched by the great movement outside.

As we come to the close of the seventh year of this school's existence, as a C.M.S. Institution, it is with feelings of intense thankfulness that we are able to record another twelve months of steady progress in every department.

Attendance.

We can note a further increase in the number of boys attending school, the maximum number allowed having been reached during the year, namely 350 boys and many applications refused for lack of space. The average attendance has been more than usually good, especially during the summer when numbers are inclined to fall off.

Special mention must again be made of Chung U. Kong who has now completed seven full years without missing a single day's attendance. I might here mention that no only in attendance has he distinguished himself but he has also won his school colours for football, volleyball and swimming and also obtained Honours in the Oxford Preliminary Local Examination, this year.

Studies.

The work throughout all the classes has been good, particularly this year in the upper classes which are decidedly above the average of the past years. For the Hongkong University Senior Locals two entered at Midsummer, both passing: one Leung Ping Sun, with distinction in two subjects; and the other Ip Ken Tsui with a scholarship into the University. At Christmas five entered of whom four passed: two reaching Matriculation Standard,

Li Chi Wa and Tang Wai Chun, and two with Distinction, Li Kai Fung in Religious Knowledge and Ng Ka Kun in both Religious Knowledge and Arithmetic. In the Junior Locals fourteen entered of whom eleven passed, four obtaining Distinction, Chan Yam Tin in Book-keeping, Wai Lan Sung and Wong Yee But in Religious Knowledge and Woo See In in Classical Chinese.

For the Oxford Preliminary we sent in a larger number than in any previous year, namely twenty-three, all of whom passed, obtaining Third Class Honours. This is the first time that the school has obtained honours in this examination.

The successful candidates were Chung Uo Kong and Lam Ping In. As this is probably the last year that we shall enter for the Oxford Preliminary we might mention that during the past three years there has been only one failure in this particular examination as against forty-seven successes.

Staff.

Once again I gladly bear testimony to the secret of the successful work of the school which lies in the faithful willing service of all the members of the staff. Teachers may come and teachers may go but the same spirit remains animating all alike, a spirit of willingness to help and of love for the school which they serve. It is very satisfactory to note that in the previous year there have been so few changes in the staff. Of those who began this year with us we have had to part with only one Mr. Lam Cai Li who at the close of a year's good work has felt obliged to accept another post. There have been several additions to the staff in March Mr. Chin Chiu tsu, a teacher of much educational experience, joined us and has proved himself a valuable addition to the staff. So, too, has Mr. A. Rowan who also joined us in March on leaving the Diocesan School where he passed the Oxford Senior Locals with Honours. One of the happiest things in our school life is to see some of our own boys coming on to join the staff as Pupil Teachers. During the year we have welcomed on to the staff, Chan Hing Wa, Li Cai Wa Ng Ka Kun, Tang Wai Chun and Tao See Fong.

Another past pupil, Sai Chang Lai has come to help in the office, the work of which has greatly increased with the growth of the school. Last month Mrs. Clayton returned from England and has been warmly welcomed back to the staff by many old friends in the school.

As visiting master for shorthand Mr. Inglis has given invaluable help in our commercial class. His departure to take up other work in Singapore has been a real loss to the school. However we are fortunate in having secured the services of Mrs. Knaption, who has had previous experience in teaching shorthand.

Sport.

In the sphere of sports the past year has been quite the best in our short history. In the Schools' Football League which closed after the reading of our last report we won the Junior League Cup for the first time. The increasingly popular game of Volley Ball has been taken up by all the leading schools in Hongkong and Senior and Junior Leagues have been formed under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. After several attempts we managed this year to carry off the Shield in the Senior League and we are now in the happy position of holding the trophies of both Football and Volley Ball Leagues at one and the same time.

In the School's Athletic Sports.

Held in April, St. Paul's came second in the total number of marks awarded for Championship events and also second in the Relay Race for which nine schools entered.

Bathing.

Bathing was taken up with unusual zest during the summer, the Swimming Club having a membership of 138 nearly double that of the previous year. During the season a further 28 boys passed the senior test, which is fairly severe, making 45 qualified swimmers in all, and a large proportion of the remainder could swim short distances. Several of our swimmers entered for the

South China Swimming Championships, getting second place in the Relay Race for schools.

Tennis.

The school yard when not needed for anything else has been well used for tennis. The School Tennis Championship has been played off resulting in a win for Chau Wai-yau who is thus tennis Champion as well as captain of the Valley Ball team.

Far Eastern Olympic Games.

St. Paul's had also a share in the Far Eastern Olympic Games held in Shanghai last May. Wong Chak Keung, the school captain played centre forward in the China team and scored the goals which placed that team in the first place. Chan Hing Wa, now a member of our staff was chosen for the Valley Ball team, and Cheung U Cheung, a past pupil was in several of the track events. Another of St. Paul's "old boys" was the President of the Games in the person of Dr. Wu Ting Fang.

Hostel.

The hostel has had its full complement of boarders throughout the year, several applicants having to be turned away for lack of space. We are looking forward to moving into much more commodious and healthy quarters at 11, Caine Road before the end of the holidays.

Junior School.

I feel that I must say a word about this school because of the wonderful progress it has made during the year. With only eleven boys last year it rapidly increased until in June there were 99 in actual attendance. The number has kept up well to the end of the year. Heartiest congratulations are due to Mr. Ip Chor Shan, a former member of our staff for excellent results attending his earnest and untiring efforts to make the school a success in the highest sense of the word.

Character Building.

The chief object for which above all else this school exists has been kept well in view: that is the study of the Bible and the setting forward of Christian ideals as the highest aim of a man's life. In this we have had the greatest encouragement and cause for intense thankfulness that one's lot has been cast in such a sphere of service.

The sympathy you have shown,

the readiness to carry out any suggestion made, the unselfish

way many of you have taken

heavy burdens on your shoulders,

the evident signs of such real

growth and development as will

fit you to be true citizens of a

great country—all these can only

be valued at their true worth by

those who have had to bear the

responsibility of a school such as

this.

With but few exceptions you

have worked hard and well and

have earned your New Year

holiday.

May it, indeed be a good holiday—a good beginning to a good year—good, not only within these walls, but in the great troubled world without, a good year when the Angel message of long ago finds fulfilment, in some measures, in its double aspect—

"Glory to God.....and on earth

Peace".

In introducing Rear-Admiral Anstruther, the Bishop said that the College was very fortunate in having at its head the Rev. A. D. Stewart, and in having the services of the others who so zealously helped him. The staff was to be congratulated on the success that the College had attained during the past year.

In speaking of Rear-Admiral Anstruther he said that he was the chief representative of the Navy at Hongkong. Where they would have been without the British Navy he would not like to think. They would certainly not be having a prize distribution there that evening.

Whether they were British or Chinese he was sure that they could not help appreciating what the British Navy had done for them, and was still doing.

The prizes were then distributed by the Rear-Admiral, the Rev. A. D. Stewart saying that some of the prizes were still on their way out from England or at the bottom of the sea.

Rear-Admiral Anstruther, at the conclusion of the ceremony, said that it seemed as if almost every student had won a prize. He wished to congratulate them on their games and the winning of the cup and the shield. If they played their games well they were sure to work well.

The programme was then resumed, a very pleasant evening being spent.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Unions.—\$124, sellers. Indo-Chinas (Combined) —\$177, buyers. Indo-Chinas (Deferr'd) —\$126, buyers. Indo-Chinas (Preferred) —\$51, sellers. Shells —\$94, buyers. China Sacra —\$132. Rubber —\$34, sellers. Ural —\$38. Hongkong Wharves —\$75, buyers. Langkawi —\$134, buyers. Union Waterbox —\$16, sales and buyers.

New Almanacks.

We have received a very attractive Chinese almanack from the British American Tobacco Company. Three Castles, Embassy, Pirate, Rnette, and Wild Woodbine brands of cigarettes are advertised. The proprietors of Milkmaid milk send us a copy of their almanack for 1916, which is of a pleasing character.

We believe that these talks on the Christian life have been a real help in encouraging the boys to live up to the highest ideals.

My last word is to the boys a word of appreciation of what they have been and done during the past year, and a word of thankfulness that one's lot has been cast in such a sphere of service.

The sympathy you have shown,

the readiness to carry out any suggestion made, the unselfish

way many of you have taken

heavy burdens on your shoulders,

the evident signs of such real

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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Committee's Report for 1915.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 24 1916.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

AERIAL FIGHTING.

BRITISH SUPREMACY MAINTAINED.

January 23, 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's special correspondent at Headquarters of the Flying Corps, is able to report completely the assertion made in semi-quarantine that our airmen are being beaten by the new German Fokkers. He says we maintain our ascendancy more efficiently than ever, and figures show that during the past four weeks five of our machines have been up against every one enemy aeroplane. The moral effect of the greater activity of our airmen is proved to be immense.

The correspondent adds that he is able to announce that we possess a bullet-plane which is a very active response to the Fokker, and the Germans well know it from experience. On one occasion one of these new fighting planes sighted two Fokkers at a height of 2,000 feet and immediately directed a furious end-on fire at the leading Fokker, which, losing control, dived erratically. The British machine then opened fire on the second Fokker when 100 feet above and sent the German machine spinning and uncontrollable downwards.

MONTENEGRO'S DECISION.

INSPIRED AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

January 23, 1.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, an evidently inspired Vienna telegram asserts that King Nicholas has not withdrawn his unconditional surrender, but if "contrary to expectation, he should veer round," it will make no difference, the Montenegrin Army being incapable of resistance, as it is impossible for it to receive provisions and munitions, Austria having been occupied.

THE CAMEROONS.

CAMPAIGN DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

January 23, 9.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, the Ministry for the Colonies announces that the operations in the Cameroons are drawing to a close. Arrangements have been made whereby mixed columns under General Dobell will deal with the last detachments of the enemy, now roaming in the southern regions.

FULL COURT.

OPIUM SMOKING.

The Chief Justice's Wonder.

An application for the dismissal of a notice of motion to appeal against a decision of Mr. F. A. Hazelton, who was then acting as Police Judge, was made before a Full Court this morning. The Chief Justice (Sir W. E. Davies) and the Police Judge (Mr. H. J. Gompertz) were the Justices. The original judgment was given in a Summary Court action in which \$334 was claimed by a number of Chinese employees, as wages due, from the World Cinematograph Theatre, at West Point. The decision was in favour of the plaintiffs. After the judgment was given, leave to appeal was granted, but as the appellants had not appeared to prosecute the appeal, the respondents now sought for the dismissal of the motion.

Mr. R. C. Jenkins (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner), made the application, saying that the appellant's solicitor, Mr. Otto Kong Sing, had been notified that the application was coming on and had intimated that he had received no further instructions. He (Mr. Jenkins) was acting for the appellant at the time the application for leave to appeal was made and he knew that to be true.

The Chief Justice—I wonder how really you have got the authority to make that statement. (Laughter). Mr. Jenkins—I am holding these papers for my friend, Mr. Foster.

The application was granted.

Police Raid on a Divan.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazelton, seven Chinese were charged with frequenting an opium den at Sailor Street. Another was charged with keeping the premises and having in his possession two tarts, one mace, and three cardamoms of opium dress.

Sergeant Lannigan said he gave a lookout a marked ten-cent piece and told him to go to the house in question. Witness followed about half an hour later, and the first defendant was pointed out to him as the master, upon whom the (witness) found the marked ten-cent piece. Some of the other defendants were smoking. Three pipes and three lamps were found and the place was fixed up as an opium smoking den.

All the defendants denied having smoked.

Sergeant Lannigan stated that the house had been under police supervision for a fortnight. It was a very poor class of house.

The first defendant was fined \$75 and each of the others \$2.

Prize Day.

His Excellency the Governor is presenting the prizes at the Victoria British School, at noon, tomorrow.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Christian Specialty.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning—

Text. Matt. 5:48. "If ye love them that love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only what do ye more than others? Do not even the Gentiles do the same? Ye, therefore, shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect."

"Who do ye more than others?"

Dr. M. F. A.'s new translation gives, in excellent current English, "What is there special about that?"

It brings out the point,

often recurring in the Sermon on the Mount, that there is a speciality about Christian conduct.

It is not, as Matthew Arnold called it, "moralitv touched by emotion." It is a morality of its own order, touched by its own special emotions, inspired by its own characteristic motives.

In the text our Lord shows that kindness to the under-privileged and unthankful marks a difference between His way and that of the ordinary world.

Loving those who love you may be only loving yourself in an enlarged reflection. Being genial with your friends is only the common give and take of life.

Christ always requires more of a man than just that he should come up to the average morals and spirit of the life usual around him. His business with a human soul may rather be said to begin just where these leave off.

Conventional standards very extremely in different ages, circle and circumstances, but at the border line of every one of them Christ stands and says, "Friend, come up higher." It is beyond that line that the providence of anyone's life which can be rightly called Christian are situated.

Up to that point there is nothing distinctive. When is it said of any man that he is a follower of Christ immediately the enquiry is put, in any part of the world, any circle of society: How do you know, what do you mean, what is there special about his life? Take it at the lowest. Here, say, is a mid-African black or a South Sea Islander. He is marked out among his neighbours by the mere fact that he leaves off horrible and disgusting vices as to which a verger's society around him has no conscience, next to none.

A defective sort of Christian in many ways, perhaps, but the root of the matter is there. He has at any rate begun to rise. He has done a very difficult thing which thousands who know far more than he does, never attempt. He has stepped out from the crowd, acquired some moral ambitions, and may therefore go farther in the end than those of us who may be leaders ahead of him for the moment, but who are content with "that whereof we have already attained." The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said that the British constitution was perfect and could not be improved. That shows the difference between the British Constitution and a human soul—supposing the Duke was right. Room for improvement is universally admitted, but how few show any real personal ambition themselves to get out of the rut, to make something more of character than will meet conventional requirements? Our Lord, however, strove to awaken this more ambition. He challenged the highest moral code of His time and declared it was not enough. And here He lays hands on that very large area which is covered by mere reciprocal good nature and friendliness, and of all that also He says that in itself it is outside the realm of

God. You cannot build heaven out of mere reciprocity, giving as you get, loving the likeable, befriending your friends. There is nothing special about that. It is only the way of the world, which is well enough in its way, but has nothing of self-forgetting, God-like large-heartedness about it. This is rather scorching teaching.

How many "good Christians" so reputed, have no ambition to pass this very mark which the Lord says is external to our real kingdom? They have been conventionally baptised, conventionally trained to the usages and observances which pass as Christian. But where they are they are content to rest. We all tend to make things as we find them and fall in with them, doing as we are done by, giving as we get, our aim, so far as we have one, being to lead a pleasant life with those we meet about and find congenial. Well, the creatures of the forest do pretty much the same, according to the natural affinities and antipathies which make up their instincts. But the Christian specialty begins to rule at the point where the natural man is inclined to revolt, when it dawns upon us that loving our enemies and being kind to the unthankful and the evil are not things to read about, but things to do.

"What are people Christians for?" asks Mr. Morley in his Life of Gladstone, recounting how the great statesman secured the release from prison of a man he had been obliged to prosecute for an atrocious libel. "Not much worldly wisdom about it," says the biographer, "but then what are people Christians for?"

Precisely Christianity begins where worldly wisdom gets to the end of its tether, which is not a long one so far as high-mindedness is concerned. Those who make no profession of Christianity at all always take this view.

"What is the good of it?" they ask. "Wherein is it any advance on the ordinary give and take of life?" They will not accept the gospel as a means of saving souls if there are no signs that it goes to making souls better worth saving. And they are right.

"Am I then," it may be asked, "to be setting myself up as better than my neighbour?" Certainly not. But you cannot get away from the fact that your neighbours keep putting the question on their own account, "What do they more than others?" and they have a right to do it, though it may not always be done in the best spirit.

If we have no ambitions to improve upon the average, back comes the question, "What is the good of it?" If we have, then whatsoever cares to do so may call it making oneself better than one's neighbours. In

the bottom of his heart your neighbour will but be too glad to have you show him a type of life in which he hardly believes outside books and sermons, unselfish, loving, unrestricted in its goodness, like the rain and the sunshine which fall alike upon the just and unjust from the ungrudging Father in heaven.

The Lord's business with us is not to make us into moral mediocrities, whose Bibles stop short with the Book of Proverbs, and who pursue the even-temper of a "douce," middle-aged, uninspired career, without inspiration or adventure, or anything over-flowing, generous, prodigal or unselfish about the decent canny virtues of it, as there is about God's bestowings from the sky. And if there be any risk of that mechanism in following our Lord's more ambitious way He has provided against it. For the ideal He offers lies not in comparisons with one's neighbour, but in approaching the Divine ideal itself. "Ye therefore shall be perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect." He enjoins, and whoever makes that his aspiration will not have much concern or self-righteousness left

HONGKONG CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

A Very Successful Evening's Entertainment.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

Head Master's Report and Prize List.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

List of Subscriptions.

Mrs. Looker forwards us a list of subscribers to the above Fund up to date.

The following subscribed \$50: Sir Henry and Lady May, Mr. and Mrs. Looker.

The following subscribed \$30: Mr. and Mrs. Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. George Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Shellim.

The following subscribed \$25: Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Worcester.

The following subscribed \$20: Admiral and Mrs. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Patenden, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ward.

The following subscribed \$10: Mrs. Gomperz, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Park.

The following subscribed \$5: Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Hollifax, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Gedge, Mrs. Monson, Mrs. R. M. Aubrey, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. Hoskyn, Mrs. Jordan.

The following subscribed \$2: Mrs. Marriott, Miss Brooke.

The following subscribed \$1: Mrs. Lanier, Mrs. Basil Taylor. Total, \$616.00.

Mr. Looker will be very grateful for any further subscriptions.

The Shidzuka Maru.

The Shidzuka Maru arrived from Seattle to day with 25 first-class, one second-class and 41 third-class passengers.

homework; Maggie Ramsay, special prize for neatness; Eliza Knight, special prize for sewing; Eva Forsyth, arithmetic and drawing; Richard Frost, complete attendance; Victor Ramsay, form prize and complete attendance; Reginald Levy, form prize; Mizelle Levy, history; William Garrard, form prize; Colin Logan, French; Eugene Levy, conduct (special).

During the year some changes have been made in the syllabus, the standard being slightly raised to meet the requirements of the University Local examinations. Our school year now ends on the 31st December instead of at midsummer, as it was considered much more suitable to present pupils for the examination in December than in July. Five candidates were presented at the December examination, of whom three passed, one with distinction in needlework.

In the school examination just held the results are much more satisfactory than formerly. This is chiefly due to the introduction of the Monthly Report Books and the Home Work Record Books, both of which have been, in the majority of cases, the means of keeping parents more in touch with their children's studies.

Football and hockey still continue to be popular. It is very gratifying to find the girls taking such an active part in the latter game.

The Cadet movement is becoming more popular with the boys every year. There are 15 boys members of the Hongkong Volunteer Cadet Corps, but many of the younger ones have become imbued with the martial spirit that they would like to see the age-limit removed so that they could join the corps.

Football and hockey still continue to be popular. It is very gratifying to find the girls taking such an active part in the latter game.

The Cadet movement is becoming more popular with the boys every year. There are 15 boys members of the Hongkong Volunteer Cadet Corps, but many of the younger ones have become imbued with the martial spirit that they would like to see the age-limit removed so that they could join the corps.

Violet Levy, form prize; Philip Kennedy, arithmetic; Billie Walker, reading; Felix Major, scripture and recitation; Douglas Mackie, oral composition; Arthur Heard, dictation; Nettie Thorburn, kindergarten; Tom Neave, spelling and Scripture and general knowledge; Willie Tillary, scripture and general knowledge; Fanny Moor, writing and drawing; Kitty Blair, composition and history; Jessie Blair, geography; Neil Gerrard, general progress.

Infants.

Clara Frost, form prize; Maggie Ramsay, algebra and complete attendance; Millie Kinross, drawing and sewing; Edna Knight, hygiene; Nellie Parson, arithmetic; Sophie Weill, geography and reading.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Lucrative Chartering Business Reported.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular dated January 22, state:—

Since issue of last circular dated 8th inst., a fairly lucrative chartering business has once more come to pass both upwise and on Time-charter. Considering the time of this season this is quite exceptional and is solely attributable to the scarcity of prompt tonnage and rates, firm as they are already, will no doubt show a sharp advance immediately after Chinese New Year, which falls due on the 3rd prox.

The closing of the Northern ports seems to have had little effect upon the market up North so far, and rate remain firm.

Saigon/Hongkong.—Business from Saigon to this port has again been transacted on a small scale, at 37/38 cents—against 35 cents a fortnight ago—rates which, however, do not compare favourably with those paid in other directions. A somewhat sluggish local rice market is answerable for the stagnation in this branch, but with the season further advancing and grain in Saigon arriving in larger quantities, chartering on a much larger scale is expected shortly for loading immediately after the holidays.

In the event of any strong demand springing up it will, however, be next to impossible to meet it owing to the abnormal scarcity of tonnage, and rates are sure to soar considerably.

Quotations stands for January/February shipment at \$4.02 per picul f.o.b. Saigon.

Saigon/Philippines.—The rates offered by Charterers were not tempting enough for local Owners and demand was filled by Philippine owned vessels at 38/40 cents (Pesos) for prompt loading.

Saigon/Java.—Enquiries after tonnage for second half February loading, with the proviso that the Export-prohibition is raised before the 10th February next seem not to have led to any actual chartering so far.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—As anticipated there has been a better demand lately and the rate has in consequence risen from 50/43 cents to 60/53 cents per picul. Rates in this direction will undoubtedly also considerably stiffen with the season advancing.

Dalat/Canton:—A couple of fixtures are reported on basis of late rate—50 cents per picul—for usual part cargo.

Coal freights from Japan remain firm at last quotation.

Fixtures reported:—M. J. Hongkong, Yen. 3.25. Wakamatsu/Hongkong, Yen 3.25/350, Elgin/Hongkong, option Canton \$4.50/5.00, Hongkong/Canton part cargo, Swatow, P. T. and Hongkong to Canton \$5.10 per ton.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s latest advices received from London dated 10th December, 1915 are as follows:—

We confirm our last week's freight report. Rates have since further increased, but business is becoming almost impossible to effect owing to the increasing scarcity of tonnage, and there are no prospects of any relief in sight.

Eastern Trade.—Still higher rates have been paid, but it is difficult to tell how much the markets will pay, as there is no tonnage to test same with.

Far East—Beans, although offering 110/- for December, can not secure tonnage, but we have closed an old unclassed Japanese steamer from Shanghai to Marseilles at a lumpsum equivalent of 122/6 less commissions. Although, as before mentioned, there are a good number of steamers heading out to Vladivostok from the States owing to the fear of requisitioning, time chartered owners of these steamers have arranged for majority of them to proceed to Australia to load grain under the Government at 95/-.

Philippines.—There are no fixtures to report from here other markets being much more tempting to owners.

Java.—There are still no fixtures to advise, charterers being unable to pay equivalent rates to those conceded by rice charterers.

Rice.—This market is still firm and 120/- has now been paid from Barmah to Li-pon and/or Leixoes for February, and Koh-

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 25th inst. 7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated S. 12. 15—Morse flag practice at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Howlowan Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Sub-sections Artillery Battery (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30.12.15) 10 p.m. Gun drill at Headquarters. Sixty Bradley R.G.A. will attend.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. Section drill & Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. Machine Gun drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units. Squad drill & Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Bigby & one N.C.O. from Right Section M.G. Co.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

On duty to-night Scouts Co. On duty to-morrow night Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 26th inst. Civil Service Company.

Orderly Officer Lieut. Weall.

Notice:—United Services

Hockey League:—The following

will represent the H.K.V.C. against the 4th K.S.L.L. in a League match on Wednesday, 22nd inst. at 4.30 p.m. on the Happy Valley Hockey Ground.

L.Cpl. Edmonds and Nivea-h. Pcs. Sara, Brimond, Balmer, Johnson, Mi-kin, Brayshaw, Evans, Sim, Dyer Ball and Brand.

Public Dispensary.

His Excellency the Governor has consented to open the Harbour and Yacht Dispensary (of the Chinese Public Dispensaries) to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Colony's Health.

During the week ended January 22, there were three cases of diphtheria among the Chinese population, all of which proved fatal. There were two cases of enteric fever, both Chinese, one death resulting.

DAY BY DAY.

St. John's Cathedral.

The annual meeting of shareholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral will be held in the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow, the 25th instant.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 25th inst. 7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated S. 12. 15—Morse flag practice at Headquarters.

Major Heathcote.

Major C. E. Heathcote, D.S.O., King's Own Light Infantry, who has just been appointed to the command of a Territorial Battalion, served with the King's Own 1st Battalion in Far Eastern garrison. He won his D.S.O. in the present war. He has been given the temporary rank of Lieutenant-colonel.

Too Rich to Morphine.

Before Mr. Hazelard at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese named Li Yau was charged with being in possession of 1lb. of morphine, being more than the 12 official doses allowed by law. Mr. Otto Kong Sing estimated that he was appearing for defend and his Worship said he would take the case on Saturday. The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

A Point for Police Reservists.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, by Special Reserve Police Constable A. M. Antonio, with playing at chess outside the Chinese Recreation Club. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, said that unless the Police were going to take systematic action in these cases he would not convict, as he did not regard them as a matter of importance.

Red Cross Donation.

Amongst recent donations to the Times Red Cross Fund is a sum of \$700 sent by Mr. and Mrs. Stahl, of Hongkong, per Mr. A. M. Townsend (to provide motor ambulance launch for the Dardanelles). Other contributions are \$20 by the staff of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company; and \$10 by Mr. Wu Tung-zen, Shanghai (for "Our Day").—L. and C. Express.

Harbour Offences.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N., at the Marine Court this morning P. C. Charles Kew (Reserve) charged Sir Teat, boat-mistress, with unlawfully being under way in the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 22nd inst.

A fine of \$3 was imposed. G. F. Taylor, of the Examination Service, charged Lam Ka and Wai Fung-yung, boatpeople, with unlawfully moving out the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 22nd inst. Defendants were fined \$5 each.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Wichang is prepared to even pay more than this. Saigon has also increased their rate to 115/- without securing tonnage.

India—Bombay has improved to 81/3, and Madras and Calcutta are anxious charterers.

North Pacific.—Although merchants are still open for tonnage and are quoting 137/5 to 140/-, there has been no business reported during the week. Sail tonnage has also been asked for from San Francisco to U. K. at 107/8 to 110/- for a barley cargo with d.w. guaranteed. In addition to the grain orders, as above mentioned, there are enquiries on the market for lumber for South Africa, Australia and U. K. but owing to the scarcity of tonnage there is no business being done.

Time Charter.—Rates for this description of chartering are increasing owing to the difficulty in securing suitable tonnage and the fact that the Government requisitions are beginning to be felt on the market. For one F. & F. term round with delivery and redelivery U.K. 23/- has again been paid for a large steamer, and this figure is again offering. While 22/- can be easily obtained for 12 months Time Chartered Transatlantic trading, but possibly over this will have to be paid before tonnage is secured.

Regarding future business, it is difficult to quote rates with any amount of accuracy as business is only possible when a suitable boat is offered on the market, which is likely to suit charterers' special requirements, when they are pretty well compelled to pay any figure, within reason, owners like to ask.

Java.—There are still no fixtures to advise, charterers being unable to pay equivalent rates to those conceded by rice charterers.

Rice.—This market is still firm and 120/- has now been paid from Barmah to Li-pon and/or Leixoes for February, and Koh-

FORD'S ARK.

How the Oscar II Set Sail.

The Philadelphia North American's account of the sailing of the Oscar II is as follows:

New York, Dec. 4.—"Amid scenes so extravagantly remarkable as to be almost beyond belief, Henry Ford's peace ship, Oscar II, backed out from its pier at Hoboken this afternoon, bearing a strangely assorted company that has proclaimed that it will stop the war. The ship was scheduled to bear away toward expectant Europe at 2 o'clock, but a series of extraordinary happenings kept it at the pier until just thirteen minutes after 3. In the hour's wait the crowd of fully 12,000 that crowded the Scandinavian-American Line dock cheered, wept, laughed and cat-called as Mr. Ford himself and one or another of his more or less celebrated passengers came to the rail to make speeches or otherwise to entertain.

"Before he left Mr. Ford talked to reporters long enough to say that a 'valedictory' given out over his name by Theodore Delwigne, one of his staff, had never been dictated, much less heard of, by himself. The valedictory said farewell to Billy Sunday, Chancery Day, of Syracuse, and Alton B. Parker, who have ridiculed the peace ark in terms scarcely affectionate. He said one other thing which may make work for American ambassadors later. He said that he is going to visit the belligerent countries, no matter what happens, even though his passport is made out for neutral countries only. 'I shall assert my rights as an American citizen,' he said.

"In all, a careful count of the passenger list shows that 142 sailed in the first and second cabins, which were reserved exclusively for the Ford party, and decorated with stuffed doves and olive branches. At least a dozen more came late, and were not listed, so probably 180 made up the party. Of these, however, thirty-nine were listed as newspaper or magazine correspondents, three as movie men and twenty-two as college students. This would leave ninety-six, from whom must be deducted the multifarious secretaries, assistants and stenographers of Mr. Ford, and everybody else of the peace staff. Probably the actual peace delegates did not exceed fifty.

"Through such confusion as could scarcely be imagined, William J. Bryan, Thomas A. Edison, John Burroughs, the naturalist and others of lesser note made their way, pointed at, plucked at, 'God bless you' to big godspeed to the man who has made a success of selling automobiles, and now essays, like King Canute, to force back the rising tide of the world war. There were speeches galore on the deck and aboard the ship, where confusion reigned. There was the band playing 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier'; there was Mr. Bryan acting as witness to a hasty marriage, whose altar lights were blinding flashlights; there was a Swedish steward rushing about with a squirrel in a cage, and finally forcing it into Mr. Ford's stateroom. There were belated arrivals, including many college students, forcing their way past every one and trampling aboard, their trunks upon their shoulders, there were cheers for everybody and by everybody and around and about and through all the pu-her and jostled the crowd, waving flags, American, Swedish, peace flags, any kind of flags, and ceaselessly crying out for peace, peace, peace.

"As it was at the beginning of the Ford peace plan, it was at the pier to-day. Nobody knew where to go, nobody was in charge of anything, nobody knew anything except that here was a ship that Henry Ford was taking to Europe to stop the war, get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas, and lots of other things. An intoxicated young man with a German accent shouted, 'Gott strafe Heilrich Ford,' women cried hysterically, 'God bless Mr. Ford; God bless Mr. Bryan,' the band played 'O'er the hills and far away,' and the crowd cheered and laughed and waved flags. The scene was most hectic or most enthusiastic, as one will

see when Mr. Ford and Mr. Bryan went aboard a few minutes apart. Mr. Ford loved it all, the cheering, the hand and flag waving, the good wishes. When he gave his last message a few minutes before the gangplank went up, he was smiling broadly and looked more alert than and since he announced the peace-ship plan that has gained him world-wide

attention. This was his message. "My last word is boost, boost peace. I don't know how this thing is coming out, what we'll do when we get over in Europe, but anyway I'm going to do the best I can."

"Long before the Ford and Bryan parties arrived at the pier, there had been bustle and confusion. Baggage was stacked high, and around a pine-table crowded peace pilgrims of all ages and degrees, a remarkable number of whom were women, frantically submitting sealed and beribboned passports. Swedish deckhands scurried about or waddled up the three gangplanks, bent beneath big trunks. Those already aboard shouted to friends on the pier, who shouted back. At 1 o'clock, however, where there had been simply noise was babel, and into it walked Henry Ford. Mrs. Ford, his son, a half dozen secretaries of all sorts and a guard of detectives. Mr. Ford had a thrilling departure from the Buttermere, whose corridors have been thronged for ten days with his peace crusaders and all its appendages.

"Before he left Mr. Ford talked to reporters long enough to say that a 'valedictory' given out over his name by Theodore Delwigne, one of his staff, had never been dictated, much less heard of, by himself. The valedictory said farewell to Billy Sunday, Chancery Day, of Syracuse, and Alton B. Parker, who have ridiculed the peace ark in terms scarcely affectionate. He said one other

thing which may make work for American ambassadors later. He said that he is going to visit the belligerent countries, no matter what happens, even though his passport is made out for neutral countries only. 'I shall assert my rights as an American citizen,' he said.

"In all, a careful count of the passenger list shows that 142 sailed in the first and second cabins, which were reserved exclusively for the Ford party, and decorated with stuffed doves and olive branches. At least a dozen more came late, and were not listed, so probably 180 made up the party. Of these, however, thirty-nine were listed as newspaper or magazine correspondents, three as movie men and twenty-two as college students. This would leave ninety-six, from whom must be deducted the multifarious secretaries, assistants and stenographers of Mr. Ford, and everybody else of the peace staff. Probably the actual peace

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Attempted Exportation to Hongkong.

A merchant named David Ernest Ellis, 39, of Westdown-road, Caistor, was charged at the Mission House Police Court on December 16 with depositing cases of opium at the offices of the P. and O. Company for exportation to Hongkong contrary to the Customs regulations. He pleaded guilty to two charges.

It was said that on August 10 he drove up in a taxi-cab, and deposited seven cases for exportation to Hongkong, at the same time handing in a declaration that the cases contained books. On August 24 he appeared with three more cases, and on October 18 with five cases, the declaration stating that these contained pictorial postcards. The cases were shipped, but eventually the defendant went to a Commissioner of Oaths, and made a declaration asking for the return of the cases, as he had not been paid for their contents. Accordingly the cases were brought back—some from Colombo, and others from Gibraltar. On arrival in London the cases were examined and found to contain opium value \$550. Had the opium been delivered at Hongkong the profit would have been enormous—something over \$2,000. Apart from the offence of exporting opium to China, the exportation itself was serious, as it was desirable to retain the drug in this country on account of its great value in dressing wounds.

Sir John Bell said that as the Customs had seized the \$550 worth of opium, he should impose a fine of \$100 in each case, \$200 in all.

The money was paid.—L. and C. Express.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

A Home Paper's Tribute.

Sir Thomas Jackson, chairman of the London committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, died in his room at the bank in Gracechurch-street, E. C. on 21st inst., says the L. and C. Express of December 22. He was found dead at his desk, with some of his business letters still unopened. He had attended to transact business when he was seized with illness and died before medical assistance could be obtained, death being ascribed to heart failure. If death was to come so suddenly it at least saved him any suffering and the manner of finding him in his own room, at the bank with which his name is associated and whose service he had devoted so many years, would probably have been such as he himself would have desired.

Sir Thomas, who was 74 years of age, having been born in 1841, was the first baronet. He was the son of the late Mr. David Jackson, of Ulster, Crossmaglen, Ireland. Beginning his career in the Belfast branch of the Bank of Ireland in 1860, Sir Thomas went to the East in 1864 to the Agri. Bank. Two years later he joined the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of which he subsequently became chief manager. He was a justice of the peace for Hongkong, and was a member of the Legislative Council for Hongkong from 1884-86, being the first elected member.

Sir John Bell said that as the Customs had seized the \$550 worth of opium, he should impose a fine of \$100 in each case, \$200 in all. The money was paid.—L. and C. Express.

ALLEGED UNREGISTERED SOCIETY.

Business or Politics—Which?

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

THE RUSSIANS.

PURSUIT OF THE TURKISH CENTRE.

January 23, 2.50 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says that the Russians continue the pursuit of the centre of the Turkish army which is retreating precipitately from the region of Lake Tortum. The Russians capturing prisoners, rifles, munitions and stores of all kinds. The Cossacks charged the Turkish rear-guard near the Erzurum forts, sabred several hundred and captured over a thousand. The remainder of the rear-guard fled to Erzurum. The Russian artillery has bombarded the forts at Erzurum.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE STRYPA DISTRICT.

January 23, 2.40 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says: The enemy repeated vainly his attempts to recapture the hill north of Tsartoryk. The Russians repulsed attacks in the middle Strypa and lower Strypa and Dniester regions. They opened an attack on a hill occupied by the enemy north-east of Izilowice and the village of Dubrova, south-east of Letatz. Dubrova has already been stormed and a desperate action is in progress round the craters of four mines exploded by the enemy north-east of Izilowice.

THE BESSARABIAN FRONT.

January 23, 12.55 a.m.

The Russians have resumed their attacks on the Bessarabian front.

MORE ENEMY VESSELS SUNK.

January 23, 2.40 a.m.

The Russian destroyers in the Black Sea sank forty sailing ships off the Anatolian coast.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

NAVY MEN TO THE RESCUE.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

An interesting sequel to the visit of men of the Navy to the Western front on January 3 is the announcement of the award of Distinguished Service Medals to Ship's-Corporal Hatherly and Petty Officer Bright. When the Naval party were in the front line of trenches, the explosion of several mines rendered the local position temporarily critical. The Naval men rose to the occasion splendidly. Hatherly and Bright, on seeing a machine-gun team knocked out, immediately manned the gun while the other Naval men took rifles, all keeping up a sustained fire. The Brigadier General, who was present, expressed the admiration of the ranks at the Navy party's conduct.

COMPARATIVE CALM.

January 22, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris communiqué reports some artillery firing in Belgium, Champagne, and the Vosges. Otherwise there is calm on the front.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

January 22, 11.30 p.m.

A communiqué states that the artillery have been mutually active at Friburt. We successfully bombarded the enemy's works about Hallach, Richebourg, and Pilkin. The enemy sprung a mine near Comines canal. Some damage was done to our trenches, but we occupied the crater.

THE FIRING INCREASES.

January 23, 12.00 a.m.

Paris communiqué reports somewhat violent artillery actions at various sectors.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

CAPTAIN FINCH REWARDED.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has presented Captain Finch of the a.s. Arctic with a piece of plate awarded by the British Government. Admiral Suleiman mentioned that 2,329 lives had been lost on liners and other vessels as the result of submarine attacks, of which half were on the Lusitania. Captain Finch's feat of saving 400 lives in ten minutes was unexampled.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

January 23, 12.50 a.m.

The Dutch steamer Apollo has been sunk. Three persons were killed and many were injured. The survivors were picked up by the Dutch steamer Prinses Julian.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Flushing says that the captain and fifteen of the crew of the a.s. Apollo, which was sunk near the Galloper Lightship, have been brought in. The mate and two sailors were drowned.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

January 23, 3.55 p.m.

The British steamer Trematon has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

VON BISSING THE JUST.

January 22, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that General Von Bissing, Governor of Brussels, has fined Brussels half a million marks and Scherbeek fifty thousand mark, because they refuse to give information against the man who killed Miss Cavall's betrayer whose body has been found at Scherbeek with two bullet wounds.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BILL.

January 22, 3.15 p.m.

When the Parliamentary Bill becomes law next week there will be an interesting modification of the party rules, the Whips deeming the moment opportune to give effect to the number of resignations hitherto kept in abeyance. It is understood that these include Mr. Francis Neeson, Liberal M.P. for Hyde division, Cheshire, who is now in America.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

HORSE BREEDING FOR THE CAVALRY.

January 22, 9.55 p.m.

The War Office has circularised Masters of Forbunds asking them to do their utmost to maintain the hunts with a view to the continuance of breeding for the raising of light cavalry horses. Masters are asked to employ men ineligible for military service as far as possible, but where eligibles are indispensable an appeal for exemption should be made.

THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF GREECE.

January 22, 9.55 p.m.

A telegram from Athens states that King Constantine, in an interview with the correspondent of the *Evening Star*, said: "If the Ministers approach me about martial law, I shall certainly approve. I have no intention to attack free speech, but I cannot allow Greek organs to put forth judgments wounding my Greek feelings. It is inadmissible that Greek papers should appeal to foreign countries inviting them not to shrink from interfering with the sovereign rights of Greece."

AN UNDERSTANDING AS TO CORFU.

January 22, 9.55 p.m.

The *Evening News* correspondent at Athens, reports that the interview between the British and French ministers and M. Scoloudis, the Greek Premier, has reached a satisfactory agreement concerning Corfu.

COLONEL HOUSE'S MISSION.

January 23, 12.45 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Colonel House, President Wilson's Special Envoy to Europe, on being interviewed said that his mission was to inform the American diplomats precisely as to the President's views on grave questions on which they have to treat with the various belligerents, especially on submarine warfare and the blockade. He will also report to President Wilson his impressions on the positions and sentiments of the belligerents. His mission was now connected with an eventual mediation.

SERBIAN REFUGEES.

January 23, 3.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Anglo-American relief expeditions have brought to Brindisi the last two thousand Serbian refugees.

ALBANIA'S CONDITION.

January 23, 3.55 p.m.

The American attache describes Albania as foodless and says that it is impossible for it to recuperate after its four years of war.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

January 23, 3.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the age limit for military service (in Austria?) has been increased. It is reported that there is consternation in Austria and Hungary, for the people fear that the announcement means that Austrian losses are greater than is officially admitted.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S USEFUL SCORE.

January 22, 1.50 p.m.

According to Rome telegram, a British submarine sank an Austrian seaplane in the Adriatic, capturing the crew. She also sank an Austria torpedo-boat, which was coming to the rescue of the seaplane.

The latter had fallen into the sea near Grado, in the Gulf of Trieste, and two officers were endeavouring to make it dry when the submarine approached. The aviators promptly surrendered.

The submarine had just destroyed the seaplane when the Austrian torpedo-boat rushed up, and was torpedoed amidships.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

January 21, 12.35 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says: Our artillery started several fires in the German trenches on the Dard and silenced an enemy battery between Soissons and Rethiers. We have also damaged trenches and destroyed an observation post in the Vosges.

January 21, 11.30 p.m.

A communiqué says: The enemy exploded three mines west of Fricourt, doing no damage. We exploded a mine to the east of Fricourt. Our artillery dispersed four working parties. We successfully bombarded gun positions and trenches, east of Fleurbaix. Elsewhere there was reciprocal shelling.

THE FIGHTING IN THE CAMEROONS.

January 21, 12.35 p.m.

It is officially announced that, after the occupation of Jaunde, in the Cameroons, on January 1, Anglo-French columns were despatched in various directions, with a view to pressing the enemy towards the coast and cutting off his retreat into the Spanish territory of Muni. One of these columns released seventeen English and seven French civilian prisoners, and three French officers and non-commissioned officers. Reports received on the 18th inst. show that the Germans have evacuated Ebolowa and Akonolinga. The German Governor, Elbermair, and the commandant, Zimmermann, have reached Muni. Fighting is reported further south, close to the Spanish border, where two small French columns from the coast and the French Congo are trying to prevent the escape of the Germans to Muni.

MORE LABOUR WANTED FOR MUNITIONS.

January 21, 5.55 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith affirmed that the dilution of skilled labour by the employment of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and of women, offered the only prospect of a sufficient supply of munitions to enable the war to be ended speedily and successfully. He regretted that we were still lamentably short of labour. Consequently the Government would take steps to carry out its policy of dilution, relying on the co-operation of employer and workers.

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$5.45 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.65 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central
(2 blocks West of Cent Market)

KWONG YUEN

91 Des Voeux Road West

G. [REDACTED] R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25TH.

The Powerful Dramas in 2 parts.

"A LIFE REDEEMED."

and

"MID RACING BEASTS."

With Comic and Interesting Pictures.

WEDNESDAY, January 26th.

A NIGHT WITH THE H.K. POLICE RESERVE.

HEAR THEIR BIG BRASS BAND.

HEAR THE SKIRL 'O' THEIR PIPES

HEAR THE COMIC & SENTIMENTAL SONGS

and, above all,

SEE "WIFFLES THE VICTIM OF JEALOUSY."

and

"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY."

NOTICES.

DRAGON MOTORCAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

TEL 482

PROPRIETOR C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

DURESCO

The COLOURWASH which

which lasts ten times longer.

STOCKS FROM

ALEX ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "DURESCO" THE DURABLE.

MARTIN'S

CAPTOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for Allergies.

Each Pill is the size of a grain of rice.

It is a Remedy for Allergies.

It is a

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

STERLING SHARES.

(PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE Dated January 14th, 1916.)

Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
2/- Allagar	1/10/-	2/-
2/- Anglo-Java	12/-	14/-
2/- Anglo-Malay	10/-	11/-
1/- Ayer Kuning	18/-	13/-
2/- Batang Malaka	19/-	2/-
1/- Batu Caves	20/-	20/- nom
1/- Batu Tiga	50/-	37/-
2/- Bekoh	2/-	2/-
1/- Bukit Kajang	57/-	43/-
2/- Bukit Metajam	2/-	2/-
1/- Bukit Rajah	100/-	110/-
2/- Bukit Selangor	1/-	1/-
2/- Bukit Sembawang	2/-	2/-
1/- Castlefield	67/-	77/-
2/- Chersonese	8/-	8/-
2/- Chimpul 1/8 pd.	7/-	7/-
2/- Cicely Ord.	14/-	13/-
2/- Pref.	14/-	13/-
2/- Consolidated Malay	60/-	65/-
1/- Damansara	22/-	23/-
2/- Dennistown	5/-	6/-
1/- Duff	6/-	7/-
2/- Edinburgh	6/-	7/-
2/- Galang Besar	1/-	2/-
1/- Golconda	48/-	51/-
1/- Hajeep	6/-	8/-
2/- Heawood	2/-	2/-
2/- Highlands & Islands	40/-	45/-
2/- Jasin	1/1/-	1/6/-
2/- Kamunuk Perak	2/-	2/-
1/- Kapar Para	8/-	9/-
1/- Keptikalla	14/-	16/-
2/- Komboh	2/-	2/-
2/- Kota Tinggi	1/-	2/-
1/- Kula Lumpur	72/-	82/-
2/- Labu (F.M.S.)	5/-	5/-
1/- Laradon	37/-	42/-
1/- Lanek	32/-	38/-
1/- Ledbury	37/-	42/-
2/- Linggi Ord.	14/-	15/-
2/- London Asiatic	6/-	7/-
1/- Lumut	32/-	37/-
1/- Malacca 1/8 pd.	75/-	82/-
1/- Ord.	77/-	83/-
Malavalam	21/-	24/-
2/- Merlinau	3/-	4/-
2/- Mount Austin	18/-	21/-
1/- Nortamal	18/-	19/-
2/- Padang Jawa	1/3/-	2/-
2/- Patalang	29/-	31/-
1/- Pegoh	35/-	40/-
2/- Perak	3/-	4/-
2/- Permas	18/-	20/-
2/- Port Dickson (uknsp)	1/-	2/-
1/- Rembia Pref.	18/-	21/-
1/- Rembia Ord.	17/-	20/-
2/- R. Est. of Knap	1/10/-	13/-
1/- R. Invest Plant Trust 1/8 pd.	13/-	15/-
1/- Saifid	70/-	77/-
2/- Selangor	19/-	22/-
2/- Sendayan	21/-	26/-
1/- Seremban	17/-	20/-
1/- Sialang	42/-	45/-
2/- Singapore Park	1/10/-	2/-
2/- Singapore United	1/10/-	2/-
2/- Straits S. Beram	3/-	4/-
2/- Sumatra Para	6/-	6/-
1/- Sungai Choh	45/-	53/-
2/- Sungai Kapar	7/3/-	8/3/-
1/- Sungai Krian Pref.	37/-	42/-
1/- Tebrau	37/-	42/-
2/- United Serdang	9/-	9/-
1/- United Sungai Betong	22/-	27/-
2/- United Sumatra	4/-	5/-
2/- United Temiang	1/7	2/-
2/- Valdor	1/6	2/-
2/- Valiambrosa	15/-	17/-
2/- Yam Seng	4/9	5/9

DOLLAR SHARES.

	3.25	3.50
10 Alor Gajah	26.00	30.00
10 Ayer Hitam	1.15	1.25
1 Ayer Kuning	2.10	2.25
1 Ayer Molek	9.00	9.50
3 Ayer Panas	5.00	6.00
2 Balgownie	14.00	16.00
10 Bukit Timah	0.85	0.90
1 Bukit K. B.	0.77	0.87
1 Bukit Katil	0.65	0.73
1 Bukit Jelotong	8.50	9.00
5 Changkat Serdang	1.80	1.40
1 Glenesly	7.50	8.00
5 Haytor	10.00	11.00
10 Indragiri	1.25	1.45
1 Jeram Kuantan	0.82	0.92
1 Jimah	4.25	4.75
5 Kelemak	5.00	5.20
2 Kempas	4.50	4.75
5 Lunas	2.00	2.35
1 Malaka Pinda	4.10	4.25
2 Malakoff	0.75	0.85
1 Mandai Tekong	2.10	3.00
5 Merkul	2.30	3.00
2 New Seendah	4.80	5.10
5 Nyallas	16.00	17.00
5 Pajam	1.50	1.65
1 Pantai	2.00	3.00
10 Pulau Bulang 1/8 pd.	0.70	0.80
1 Pungkor	10.00	11.00
5 Radella	9.00	10.00
2 Sandycroft	0.17	0.25
1 Sembrong	2.00	2.50
2 Sungai Bagan	0.85	0.92
1 Tambak	15.50	16.25
10 Tapah	9.00	10.25
5 Teluk Anson	0.95	1.10
2 Trafalgar	0.55	0.65
1 Ulu Pandan	3.0	3.25
1 United Malacca		

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. address, Rectitude.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

WHITEAWAY'S

NEW CURTAINS AND CRETOUNES.

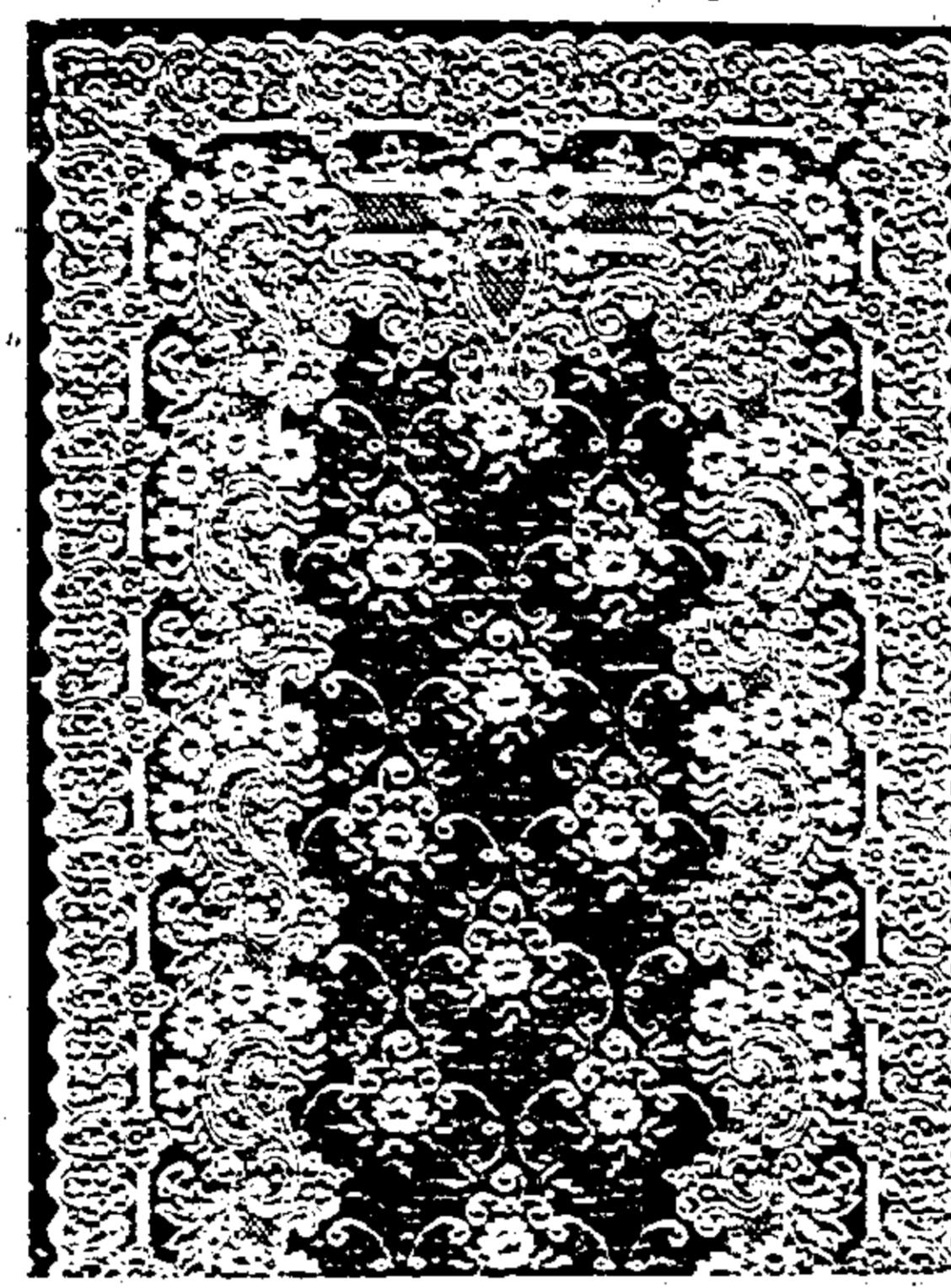
LOOSE COVERS, MADE TO ORDER FROM \$4.75.

Fit guaranteed, many designs to choose from, fast colours.
Pattern book on application.

GLAZED CHINTZ

For Loose Covers, many good designs
Width 36 inches.
Special Price 35 cents.

This is well worth 65 cents per yard.



MADRAS MUSLIN

For Short Curtains with a 9-inch rill and loops attached for threading through rod or tape. In White or Ecrù.
Width 27 inches.
Price 70 cents per yard.

VITRAGE NETS

For French Windows, Width about 27 inches.
Finished on both sides, in White, Ivory, or Ecrù.
Price 65 cents per yard.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February 1916 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board
of Directors.
MOWERAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday 1st February 1916 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board
of Directors.
The Hongkong Central Estate,
Ltd.

MOWERAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The General Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
cannot be beaten, if Equally
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

THE BRUCE SHEPHERD
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND GABLE LAID 4 STRAND

14 to 15" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

COMMERCIAL.

Wolfram.

It was pointed out as early as September by a trade journal that Bara, which first began to mine wolfram in 1910, is now the largest producer of tungsten ore in the world. The output in Burma was nearly three thousand tons, or twice the amount produced by the United States, which stands next on the list. Ever since Sir Harcourt Butler came to Burma he has set himself out to bring about an increase in the output in this valuable mineral. His recent tour in the wolfram area, his speech to the members of the Chamber of Mines at Tavoy, and the subsequent steps taken in the placing on special duty of various officials, such as Mr. W. B. Brander, Mr. J. P. Hardiman, and Mr. C. H. Wallaston is resulting in a speeding up of the output. Hundreds of coolies have been recruited from Behar and Orissa, Mr. Hardiman's mission to Singapore, Penang, and other Straits stations with the object of securing Chinese workers has also been successful; and Tavoy as the hub of the industry is humming with activity.

Duff Development.

Once again the Duff Development Company shows a balance on the wrong side of its accounts, the total income from all sources for the year ended 31st December last amounting to only £43,900, whereas the working expenses, including depreciation, etc., totalled £61,400. There was thus a net loss of £17,500, which compares with a loss of £22,500 in the previous year. The amount of gold recovered realised £3,600, as compared with £3,400, but it is impossible to tell from the report whether the dredging operations were conducted at a profit or not. The Company's main interests are now in its rubber estates the output for 1914 being 266,600 pounds. It will be at least two years, however, before the greater part of its planted area comes into bearing, and in the meantime economy in working is the most important consideration since the debit balance amounts to £10,000, while the auditors significantly comment on the fact that no depreciation has been written off dredges, buildings or machinery at the rubber estates. —*Financial Times*.

The Increase in Wheat Production.

Interesting information regarding the resources of the Empire is given in a Blue-book containing a memorandum and tables prepared by the Dominion Royal Commission on the food and raw material requirements of the United Kingdom. With regard to wheat, it shows that the percentage of total imports received from the Empire rose from 29.3 per cent. in the period 1901-5, to 69.4 per cent. in the three years ended 1913. This large increase was, of course, mainly due to Canada. As to future supplies figures are given which show that while in European and extra-European countries the increase in the wheat-growing area is proceeding at practically the same rate as the increase in population, in the British Empire the wheat area is developing far more rapidly, so that the Empire, as a whole, is becoming more self-supporting. The total production of wheat within the Empire, which was 22,500,000 cwt. in 1901, risen to 33,700,000 cwt. in 1911, an increase of 75 per cent.; in the same period the wheat area increased by 45.5 per cent., whereas the percentage of population rose by only 6.8 per cent. With regard to meat, only in the case of pork, bacon, and ham have the supplies from the Dominions shown a tendency to decline. But the Canadian export trade has materially decreased of late years, in fact Canada now imports mutton from New Zealand for her own consumption. All the Dominions have in recent years devoted special attention to the increased production of fruit. Statistics are given which indicate that in general the producers of the United Kingdom have in recent years held their

COMMERCIAL.

Tingkai Tin Mines.

The output of this Coy's Min for the month of December 1915 amounted to Pkts 145,60 made up as follows:—Plant ore Pkts. 92,80. Tribute ore Pkts. 53,80. The Plant is working well, but it had to be shifted to another position this month, whilst heavy rains put the Tingkai River and other Waterways into heavy floods. This has all been against the output. No damage however was done to the mine or flood banks.

Prosperous Chinese Banks.

A vernacular contemporary states that the Chinese Ministries of Finance and Communications have received reports from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications respecting the progress made by these banks during the past year. The profits of the Bank of China during twelve months ended December 1915, show an increase of \$1,200,000 over the previous year, while the profits of the Bank of Communications during the same period show an increase of \$800,000.

Canton Imports in 1914.

The net value of Chinese produce imported during the year under review increased from Hk. Tls. 20,079,446 in 1913 to Hk. Tls. 21,117,199. Most items show but little variation on the previous year's figures. Beans (mostly of the soya variety from the North) increased from 933,634 to 1,131,850 piculs; groundnuts from 1,042,256 to 1,125,405 piculs; and groundnut cake, from 37,392 to 69,095 piculs. Bancake, on the contrary, decreased from 342,602 to 255,204 piculs. There was a considerable falling off in rice and paddy (230,719 piculs, against 417,158 piculs), but the deficiency was partly made good by consignments of wheat flour, of which 33,830 piculs were imported, against a blank entry for 1913. Sesame seed jumped from 4,224 to 109,972 piculs, and oil increased from 78,012 to 99,692 tons. Bean and groundnut oil declined from 182,310 to 109,401 piculs.

Osaka Cotton Market.

A report from Osaka dated January 9, says that on Thursday January 6, yarn was quoted stiff at Y123.50 for January and Y128.80 for June goods, weakening a little on the following day, and sliding down further on Saturday, quoting Y122.10 and Y127.50 for January and June goods respectively. Compared with the year-end prices on the December 27, a rise of 70 sen for January goods and Y1.70 for June goods is still observed. The revival on January 6 was due to the firmness on the sharestock and rice markets. The overproduction must have reacted as a counteracting agency. It is not quite correct to say that the general tone is strong, but the market has shown itself lately more susceptible to the temperament, than to the actual condition, of the market. According to the latest advice Indian raw cotton shipped to Japan during last December amounted to 48,000 bales, making the aggregate total for 1915, 524,947 bales, being an increase of 285,000 bales over the preceding year. As for demands from North Manchuria, this report says, that district is badly depressed because of the abnormal fall of the rouble. In South Manchuria things have been still very much dull by reason of the poor bean and kaoliang crops and the backwardness of the season. Matters are little better in Shantung.

Kaiser Visits Waterloo.

Amsterdam, December 10.—The *Edgar Dagdag* states that the Kaiser is announced to visit Brussels on December 19. The Kaiser will remain there three days. A number of delegations will be received. The Kaiser will also visit the surrounding neighbourhood, including the battlefield of Waterloo. Extraordinary police measures are being taken, and a special police force has arrived at Brussels to ensure the Kaiser's safety.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's CLOSING PRICE	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR VALUE	PAID UP	HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST SINCE 14TH MAY	LOWEST SINCE 14TH MAY	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE	NOMINAL		
Banks.												
Hkong & Shai Banking Corp.	\$15 ss £73.10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	300 Oct	Oct 845 x div. 790 c. div.	Oct 845 x div. 790 c. div.	\$23.31 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$34.91 for 1/2 year \$0/615			
Marine Insurances.	10,000 \$250 10,000 £15 £5	350 Dec	305 Oct	425	360	133 Jan	130	160	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.			
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1831/2 ss	145 May	133	130	160	133 Jan	130	160	Final of 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914			
Union Ins. Society of Cton	12,400 \$250 100	847/4 April	700 Oct	972	885	700 Oct	972	885	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914			
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,650 100	210 April	192/4 Jan	270	225	192/4 Jan	270	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914			
Fire Insurances.	20,000 \$100 60	160 July	140 Oct	162	130	99 for 1913	99 for 1913	99 for 1913				
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	152 b	30,000 \$100 60	335 Feb	368 April	420	385	368 April	420	385			
Shipping.												
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$117 ss	20,000 \$100 all	36 Mar	27/4 Nov	118	45	27/4 Nov	118	45	\$1 for year ending 30.6.15.		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000 \$15 all	29/4 Jan	22 Dec	23	19	29/4 Jan	22 Dec	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14			
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	Combined \$177 b	60,000 25	all	79 Jan	50 Sept	182	96	182	6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. o.d. for year 1914 & quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in HK from 29.9.15, an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined & paid in London 21.9.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 12.15			
Preferred \$51 ss	60,000 25	all	79 Jan	50 Sept	182	96	182	96	Interim of 2/- (Coupon No 25) making 7/- for 1915			
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	3,797.51 £1 al	106 Feb	70/4 Sept	90/- x div. 82/-	82/-	70/4 Sept	90/- x div. 82/-	82/-	\$150 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15			
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000 \$10 al	49 Mar	40 Nov	39	32	49 Mar	40 Nov	39	40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15			
Refineries.												
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	132 ss	20,000 \$100 all	96 Feb	70 Nov	134	111	96	134	\$3 for 1912			
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	37 ss	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan	17 Dec	46	27/4	31 Jan	17 Dec	\$3 for 1897			
Mining.												
Kalian Mining Admin'tion	1,000,000 £1 all	41/4 Feb	33/6 Dec	33/6	30/-	41/4 Feb	33/6 Dec	33/6	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)			
Raub Australian Gold Min'ng Co., Ltd.	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan	190 Nov	4	31/4	200,000 £1 all	200,000 £1 all	200,000 £1 all	1/2 for 1909			
Trooch Mines Ltd.	150,000 £1 all	39/4 Feb	19/5 Nov	32/6	25	150,000 £1 all	150,000 £1 all	150,000 £1 all	5/4-1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15			
Ural Caspians	796,666 £1 all	56/6	21/3 Dec	41	37/4	796,666 £1 all	21/3 Dec	41	1/4 interim 1915			
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
Hkong & R.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	875 b	60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan	73 Nov	81/4	68	89 Jan	73 Nov	\$3.50 for year 1914			
H.K. & W. D. Co., Ltd.	\$100 old ex 77 new	50,000 \$50 all	77 Jan	53 Oct	88/4	57	77 Jan	53 Oct	\$3 dividend for year 1914			
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	56 b	35,700 £100 all	60 July	50 Dec	63/4	49 ex div.	60 July	50 Dec	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15			
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	35 b	35,000 £100 all	109 Jan	83/4 Dec	93/4	80	109 Jan	83/4 Dec	Tls. 5 for 1914			
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	13,000 £100 £100	—	—	—	94	94	—	—	Tls. 6/- for year ending 29.2.14			
Hkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	108 b	20,000 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec	116	112	128 July	120 Dec	\$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15			
Hkong Land Investment Co.	105 ss	50,000 \$100 all	117/4 July	98 Nov	111	108	117/4 July	98 Nov	111	3/4 for year ending 30.6.15		
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000 \$100 all	91/4 Jan	7 Nov	74	61.0	150,000 \$100 all	91/4 Jan	7 Nov	74	45 cents for year 1914		
H'koon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 ss	6,000 \$50 50	45/4 Jan	44 Feb	40	40	45/4 Jan	44 Feb	40	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands	70,000 £50 all	88 Dec	89 Oct	106	101	88 Dec	89 Oct	106	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 3 years ending 30.6.15			
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500 \$50 all	73 June	66 Feb	84	70	73 June	66 Feb	84	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15			
Hkong Central Estates	10,000 £100 all	—	—	103	100	—	—	103	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14			
Cotton Mills.												
Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	145 ss	20,000 £50 all	138 July	135 May	180	135	138 July	135 May	Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15			
Kung Yik	133 ex div. ss	75,000 £10 all	142 Jan	11 Mar	17	13/4	133 ex div. ss	142 Jan	Tls. 150 for year ending 30.11.15			
Laot Kung Mow	71 b	8,000 £100 all	110 Feb	70 May	89	80	110 Feb	70 May	Tls. 12 for 1913			
Shanghai Cottons	92 ss	40,910 £50 all	135 Feb	70 Nov	105	90	135 Feb	70 Nov	105	Dividend of Tls. 7/- for year ending 30.6.15		
Yangtszeopos	175,000 £5 al	—	—	—	61/4	51/4	—	—	—			
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company Ltd.	101/4 b	60,000 \$12 all	12 May	10 Dec	10	10	12 May	10 Dec	85 cents for 1914			
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	48.30	50,000 \$5 all	4.90 July	4 April	4/4	4/4	4.90 July	4 April	6% for year ending 28.2.06			
Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000 \$1 all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000 \$10 all	9 Jan	7 Nov	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914	9 Jan	7 Nov	10.10			
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	229 ss	40,000 £5 al	39 June	35 Aug	34	31	39 June	35 Aug	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15			

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 8)

THE NEW ENEMY TRADING BILL.

January 21, 7.35 p.m.
Sir George Cave, K.C. (Solicitor-General), conducting the new Enemy Trading Bill in the Commons, said that the object of the Bill was to stop the gaps in the existing law. He pointed out how companies with many enemy shareholders might have profits, including increased war profits, which would continue to accumulate to the credit of these shareholders. Thus a fund was being set aside which, at the end of the war, might be of great use to our enemies in the economic struggle. He emphasised also that the shipping position was intolerable. The Germans, before the war, had been able to get all the benefits of our laws. These conditions must be changed. There was no idea of confiscation of property, but the State should have its hand on enemy property until it saw how British property in Germany was treated. Other speakers approved of the provisions of the Bill, and urged the Board of Trade to proceed vigorously.

THE RUSSIANS.

January 22, 3.25 a.m.
It is officially announced from Petrograd that a Turkish attempt in the Caucasus to drive back the broad Russian front ended disastrously, for the Turks were themselves repelled with heavy loss, and fled. The Russians, parading, captured the town of Hassankula and drove the Turks into the fort of Erzurum, sabring or capturing fifteen hundred; also capturing a gun, much munitions and an entire camp with tents. The Turks are retreating precipitately in all directions to the shelter of the Erzurum fort, abandoning magazines, guns, and stores. Everywhere cartridges and rifles litter the ground. Stragglers crowd the roads.

The Russians, on the southern shore of Lake Van, drove back the Turks to the westward of Van. The Russians, south of Lake Urumia, drove the Kurds beyond the river Djigata.

January 22, 3.25 a.m.

A Petrograd official statement says—The Russians, on their western front, captured a German aeroplane near the station at Vileika. An enemy balloon exploded and burst into flames in the air, north-west of Zbarsch. The car fell into the Russian lines. An attempt by the enemy to capture a hill north of Teartorysk was repulsed.

THE BALKANS.

January 22, 3.25 a.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that, through the good offices of the United States, the Austrian, German, Turkish, and Bulgarian Consuls, who were arrested at Salonica and are now aboard a French warship, will be released.

January 22, 3.25 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Rome, the Montenegrin Consul-General there announces that Montenegro never capitulated or negotiated with Austria for peace.

FRENCH REPRISALS.

(Paris Telegram.)

January 20.

French stock now stands at 3% Fcs 62.60—5% at Fcs 88.60. Yesterday the activity of our artillery prevailed all day long. As a reprisal for the bombardment of Nancy, we effectively bombarded Metz and Arnaville railway stations.

TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS

WHEAT AREA IN FRANCE.

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

WATER REACHING RECORD LEVEL

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

Received January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the floods at Purmerend have again increased. The new portion of the town is incompletely inundated, the water reaching a record level, while, in Western Polder, a further three hundred hectares have been flooded. Elsewhere there is always news of houses collapsing, and the military have ordered the evacuation of Uitdam and Zuiderveld.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

Received January 23.

Alderman Hill has been returned unopposed for Central Bradford.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Received January 23.

The report of the capture of General Villa is denied.

THE COUNT OKUMA OUTRAGE.

Received January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo there have been four arrests in connection with the recent bomb attempts on Count Okuma. The police say that the attempt was instigated by politicians, who intended to intimidate the Premier into resignation. The principal prisoner is a well-known journalist and a member of an anti-Government political club.

BIG GRAIN PURCHASE.

Received January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest, *L'Indépendance Roumaine* says that the British Legation and the Roumanian Central Commission for the purchase and exportation of grain have concluded an agreement for the acquisition of 80,000 wagon-loads for £10,000,000.

I SAY EMPHASITICALLY

That Science, that most exacting of all studies, can be said! LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALSAM cures all, after five years of misery. "It will cure you." That voices the sentiment of our general patient. Thousands of others are ready to join in the chorus of praising this remarkable dispenser of Science and Ehenism. Its benign influence is felt from the first application. Often only one bottle is required to make a complete and permanent cure. Sometimes it will take two or three or more to do the work but it always gets there. If you suffer longer than terrible torments, you have always yourself to blame. Don't despair just because other remedies have failed to cure your So-called LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALSAM is different from all other remedies. It cures, as thousands can testify.

Sold at £1 per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
WILLIAMS & CO. LTD.

POST OFFICE

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Care D'Amours Radio Telegraph Station—

Tsimaneok Andre Lebon
Tjikini

MAILS DUE

French Andre Lebon, 25th Jan.
Siam, Foochow, 25th Jan.
Siberia, Suwa Maru, 25th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China—Per WING SANG
24th Jan. 5 p.m.
Swatow & Amoy—Per HONG KONG.
24th Jan. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Port Bayard & Haiphong—Per HANOI
25th Jan. 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moy, Victoria, Seattle &
United Kingdom via Canada
& Port A.W.M. 25th Jan. 10

American Cidam Mail
Shanghai N. China, Japan via
Nanking, Honshu, United
States, San Francisco and
Canada via San Francisco and
United Kingdom via Canada,
(Europe via Siberia). Per
CHIYUO M. 25th Jan. 11 a.m.

N. China & Japan via Kobe
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI
CHONG. 25th Jan. noon.

Philippines—Per TAYMING. 25th Jan.
3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 25th Jan.

Siberian Mail
Shanghai & North China
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
ANEUL. 25th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, B.P.O. Saturday 29th Jan.]

WEDNESDAY, 25th Jan.

Shanghai, North China and
Japan via Kobe (Europe via
Siberia) Per ANDRE LEBON
25th Jan. 9 a.m.

(Shanghai B.P.O. Saturday, 29th Jan.)

Sandakan—Per HINSANG. 26th Jan. 11
a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN. 26th Jan. noon.

THURSDAY 27th Jan.

Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town,
Madras and London—Per
SUWA M. 27th Jan. 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail
Shanghai and North China
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
SINXIANG. 27th Jan. 11 a.m.

[Shanghai B.P.O. Monday, 31st Jan.]

FRIDAY, 28th Jan.

Haiphong—Per SUNKUANG. 28th Jan. 9
a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI
HONG. 28th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippines—Per TAYMING. 28th Jan.
3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 29th Jan.

Austrian Mail
Timor, Australia, Tasmania,
New Zealand via Port Darwin
and New Guinea via Thursday
Island—Per EASTERN. 29th
Jan. 11 a.m.

Haiphong, Sainan, Straits, Bur
ma, Ceylon, Adelaisa, Western
Australia, India, Aden, Egypt
& Europe—Per POHLOH.
9th Jan. 4 p.m.

MONDAY, 24th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI
MUN. 31st Jan. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 1st Feb.

Philippines 1st—Per CHINHUA. 1st Feb.
3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 30th Jan., 1916.

High Water
Low Water
Mean Water

Mean Water
Mean Water